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BOMBAY & POONA.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913.

VOL. IV NO. 146 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, JUNE 20, 1916. ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA.

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICES.

P. & O. SAILINGS
to London calling at Marseilles.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.	From Aden.	Tons
25th June	Arabia	8000		
2nd July	Malta	7000	Khyber	9000
9th "	Nagoya	7000		
16th "	Salsette	6000	Medina	12500
23rd "	Khiva	9000		
30th "	Salsette	6000	Mongolia	10000
6th Aug.	Mandala	8000		
13th "	Salsette	6000	Malwa	11000
20th "	Kashmir	9000		
27th "	Salsette	6000	Kaisari-Hind	11500

To Colombo, Straits, China, and Japan transhipping at Colombo for Australia, etc.

Date About.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Colombo.	Tons.
29th June	Novara	7690	Kaisar-i-Hind	11500
22th July	Malta	7000	Kashgar	9000
24th Aug.	Sardinia	7000	Arabia	6000

For accommodation and further information apply to THE SUPERINTENDENT, P. & O. S. N. Co., Bombay.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

About	Steamers	Destination
30th June	Ulaia	Karachi direct.
1st July	Pundua	East & South Africa.
24th "	Dwarka	Karachi and P. Gulf East Mail

For later on arrival of English mail steamer.

TO LONDON CALLING AT SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Sails about.	Steamer.	Tons.
1st July.	"Mongara"	8200

FARES TO LONDON.

Single.	Return.
First Class Rs. 690.	First Class (returning B.I.) Rs. 1,035. First Class (returning by P. & O. mail) Rs.1,192-8-0.
Second Class Rs. 510.	Second Class (returning by B. I.) Rs. 765. Second Class (returning by P. & O. mail) Rs. 877-8-0.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with Messrs. MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co., Agents, Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, Bombay.

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ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE
ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1874.
INDIA'S
Model Life Assurance Company.

FUNDS	CLAIMS PAID
Rs. 5,00,00,000	Rs. 4,50,00,000

The Question of the Moment!

Have you made adequate and secure provision for your wife and family or for old age? If not, effect a Policy with the "ORIENTAL" without further moment's delay.

Premiums. Absolute Security.
Liberal Conditions.

Full particulars and forms on application

B. PATERSON BROWN
Manager.

Oriental Buildings, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S
CITY AND HALL LINES.
JOINT SERVICE
SAILINGS, 1916.
HOMEWARD.

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Bombay about.	Leave Karachi about.
City of Exeter	A & C	9397		26th June
City of Paris	A & C	9000		22nd July

FARES.	1st class Single.	1st class Return	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return.
	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	555	903	420	630
London via Marseilles	630	1,038	480	720
Liverpool	900	90	453	678
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	—	943	—	713

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A. and C. Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced steward-ess.

A. and C. Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passage and full particulars apply to:—

KILLICK NIXON & CO.

Bombay.—Messrs. E. Bate & Sons, Agency.
Karachi.—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes Campbell and Co., Ltd.

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KHANDWA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
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NAGPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NEEMUCH.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NERAL.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
POONA.—Shaik Abdulla Mohamed.
POONA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co
PURNEA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
RUTLAM.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SECUNDERABAD Dn.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SHOLAPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SUKKUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SIMLA.—The Japanese Stores.
SURAT.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
THANA.—Jamshed and Fredoon Irani, opposite Railway Station.
WADHWAN.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
WADI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.

NOTICE

The Manager would be glad to receive applications for Sale agencies at Stations not included in the above list.

SHIPPING.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.

(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.).

Incorporated in Japan.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commanders.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Rangoon Maru	T. Hori	5348	16th June	25th June
Yetorofu Maru	K. Ogura	4166	4th July	16th July
Penang Maru	S. Kushibiki	5280	11th July	21st July
Tetomi Mara	M. Fujio	3412	24th July	5th August
Bombay Maru	Y. Kobayashi	4625	7th August	10th Aug.

For Freight apply to—

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.
NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA,
York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet 120 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 278,600.

Twice a month from BOMBAY to JAPAN, via Singapore.

Steamers.	Tons.	Commanders	Arrivals.	Departures
Luzon Maru	4075	T. Watanabe	20th June	12 July
Shibetoru Maru	3376	I. Takemura	11th July	21st July
Malay Maru	4515	....	15th July	26th July

For Freight apply to

M. UCHIYAMA,
Agent.
Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,200,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate London, E. C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisumu
Amritsar	Newera Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Adeq. (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin.		
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—
The Anglo South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

are granted on the Head Office and Branches India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE BURMAH OIL COMPANY, LTD.
(SCOTLAND.)
B. O. C LUBRICATING OILS

B. O. C LAMPS OIL	B. O. C. PITCH
B. O. C. PETROL	B. O. C. CANDLES
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS	B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
B. O. C. GREASES	B. O. C. WAX

BOMBAY AGENTS:

SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street,

P. O. Box 2031 Telephone Nos. 101 & 1439

BANKING.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ... $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund $18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund £1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON

BRANCHES.

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kwala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Do. Hongkong
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Taipeh
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan. Credits granted, Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

J. D. SMART,
Agent.
40, Churchgate Street.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 7,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 21st and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorized	Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued	Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Subscribed	Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Paid-up	Rs. 15,75,958
Reserve Funds	Rs. 11,21,541

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches.

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyallpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected, and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager.

BANKING.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

Subscribed Capital £1,125,000
Paid-up Capital £562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £562,500
Reserve Fund £550,000

HEAD OFFICE.
15, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Rangoon
Delhi	Kota Bahru	Shanghai
Galle	(Kelantan)	Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts, payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the purchase and sale of Government Securities. Stocks and Shares, and receives same for Safe Custody, realising interest and Dividends when due.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BANK OF BARODA, LIMITED.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.

Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.

HEAD OFFICE—BARODA.

Branches: Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana and Surat.

Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Paid-up ..... Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 4,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH-CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

Bankers to the Government in Burma.

SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum on the minimum balance up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

T. CORNAGLIA'S

THE FIRM FOR CHOCOLATES.

Just unpacked a large consignment of Cadbury's and Caley's Fancy Boxes.

Price from As. 10 to Rs. 30 each.

FELICE CORNAGLIA
CONFECTIONER
BOMBAY & POONA.

Telegrams "Cornaglia". Telephone No. 42.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 20,400,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Changchun	London	San Francisco
Darien (Dalney)	Lyons	Shanghai
Hankow	Fengtien	Sydney
Harbin	(Mukden)	(Australia)
Hongkong	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tientsin
Kobe	New York	Tokyo
(Cal. U.S.A.)	Osaka	Tsingtau
Los Angles	Pekin	Tsinanfu
Liaoyang		

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of halfyearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

M. SHUTO,
Sub-Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE AND MANDVI BRANCH.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter.)

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve £1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE.

78, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Bombay	(Sumatra)	Cebu
Calcutta	Singapore	Hoilo
Madras	Malacca	Hong Kong
Rangoon	Kuala-Lumpur	Canton
Colombo	(F. M. S.)	Foochow
Karachi	Klang (F.M.S.)	Shanghai
Amritsar	Seremban (F.M S.)	Tientsin
Delhi	Bangkok	Tsingtau
Penang	Batavia	(North China)
Puket	Sourabaya	Hankow
Taiping (F.M.S	Saigon	Peking
Ipoh (F.M.S.)	Haiphong	Yokohama
Medan	Manila	Kobe

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application. Government Securities, Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Agent.

Post Box No. 26

BUSINESS NOTICE.

"WANTED", "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas Headlines count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Vouchers given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES.

may be had on application to—

The Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

MISCELLANEOUS.

I WILL CLOSE my Office on 24th instant.

Y. SHIBASAKI,
Commercial Agent,
4402 Japanese Government.

HEALTH RESORT—DEOLALI CORONATION HOTEL. Best European Comforts.

Terms Moderate.
4042

RELIABLE servants can be had on short notice.

FEES AS FOLLOWS.

Local order Rs. 3.

Mofussil order Rs. 4 in advance.

ELLISON & Co.,
4120 Bombay.

WANTED

WANTED—GRADUATES for the Tutorial High School, Ahmedabad. Apply sharp to the MANAGER. 4376

WANTED.—TURNERS and DRILLERS for Shell work. Apply at once GARLICK and Co., Jacob's Circle, Bombay. 4403

WANTED.—Smart English-knowing Parsi RENT-COLLECTOR, etc. Cash security Rs. 500. Pay Rs. 35, Apply stating full qualifications to Box No, 925, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4393

WANTED.—PUPILS for Kindergarten class.

Apply to Box No. 1000, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 673

WANTED Two Clerks for the Regimental Office of the 18th Infantry. Must enlist.—For full particulars apply to THE OFFICER COMMANDING DEPOT, 18th Infantry, Nowgong, Bundelkhand, Central India.

WANTED.—SECOND ENGINEER, CHIEF OFFICER and SECOND OFFICER for steamers. Uncertified but experienced SECOND OFFICER will do Apply, stating experience and salary required to Box No. 923, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4391

WANTED.—A LADY DOCTOR holding an University degree in Medicine and Surgery on a Salary of Rs. 150—10—200 per mensem, to serve under the Dhulia Municipality. The lady-doctor will be allowed to practise privately; applications should reach this office not later than the 1st proximo.

S. D. GARUD,
President,
City Municipality, Dhulia.
Dhulia, 14th June, 1916. 4395

WANTED—Applications are invited for the post of ENGINEER for the Ahmedabad Municipality on a salary of Rs. 750-50-1000 per mensem. Only experienced water-works and drainage Engineers with up-to-date English experience and able to advise the Municipality on all local engineering matters should apply with copies of testimonials and statement of age. Applications should reach the MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER for the City of Ahmedabad on or before the 15th July, 1916.

J. A. SHILLIDY,
Municipal Commissioner,
for the City of Ahmedabad.
Municipal Office,
Ahmedabad, 16th June, 1916. 4396

WANTED.—Representatives in every locality in India, Burma and Ceylon for the sale of our world-renowned "Hairtone" (unique toilet preparation) under the system of cash prizes worth Rs. 50,000 among the purchasers of Hairtone. Pay Rs. 50, 40, 30, 25 and 20, besides liberal commission. Cash security required Rs. 1,000, 700, 500, 400 and 300, respectively. Service at present secured for 6 months. No risk, no trouble. Every honest, energetic man (or woman) may well undertake the work and secure a decent income in leisure hours, without interfering with service or profession if any. Apply for Rules and Regulations to the HAIRTONE MANUFACTURING Co., 155, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta. 4364.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE or HIRE.—Motor parcel delivery van in excellent order. For particulars apply to the MANAGER of the "Bombay Chronicle." 1018

FOR SALE.—A few pedigree IRISH TERRIER PUPS (5 months old) and two thoroughbred, Airedale bitch pups (4 months old). What reasonable offers? A. HOLDMAN, Indore C. I. 4401

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—15 ARAB HORSES belonging to the Police Training School. Purchasers should apply for particulars personnally to the PRINCIPAL, Police Training School, Nasik, immediately.

(Sd.) J. B. JENKINS,
Principal, P. T. School, Nasik.
Dated 16-6-16. 4398

HARLEY DAVIDSON MOTOR CYCLE AND SIDE-CAR 7-9 H.P. Electric and Rubber Horn, Speedometer, Lamp, Pump, and Tools complete. Almost new. Cost Rs. 1,750. What offers? Owner buying a car. Apply to Box No. 99, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1099

SHOES AT WHOLESALE PRICES.—S. 14 Gents Black Box Calf Derby Boots, no toe cap, round toes, wide fitting, stout bark tanned leather soles, both screwed and sown on, iron slugged soles and heels. Sizes 6 to 10 in stock. Suitable for Railway Men's use. Price Rs. 6-12-0 per pair.

STOCK CLEARANCE.—99 pairs R290., Ladies Black Box One Bar Shoes, half leather lined, bark soles machine-sewn. Sizes 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 only. Sale Price Rs. 2/6 per pair.

The CHROME LEATHER Co.,
612—12 Pallavaram, Madras.

TYPEWRITERS REBUILT FOR SALE

	Rs.
Remingtons No. 7 & 8 (each)	100
Remingtons No. 10 (each)	175
Olivers No. 3 brief or fools	100
Olivers No. 5 with tabulator	125
Olivers No. 5 LATEST	150
Hammond Universal No. 2	75
L. C. Smith Bros. typewriter...	Rs. 125 up
Underwood foolscap or brief	150
SECOND-HAND machines from	Rs. 40 upwards.

TYPEWRITER SUPPLY AGENCY,
1st, Carpenter Street, Bombay, No. 4. 4374

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—Out on hire a piano. For particulars, apply to Box No. 14, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1030

DEOLALI CAMP VIEW Rs. 200 per month. Apply on the premises or to Mr. CAMA c/o "Bombay Chronicle" 1080

LARGE FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET with board. Couple Rs. 225; Single Rs. 140. Apply MRS. ST. POURCAIN, Edward House, Apollo Bunder. 1087

TERRACE-ROOM.—With Bath and W C. attached: flush and Shower. E. L. and F. Lift. Apollo Bunder. Apply to Box No. 100 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1096

TO BE LET.—3rd Floor of Mahomed Building with Electric Lights and Fans opposite Excelsior Cinema. Apply to ADJEE MAHOMED ABBA & Co., Jackria Musjid, Bombay.
Telephone No. 2532. 4094

TO BE LET.—Furnished Bungalows (A) Victoria Lodge (No. II) at Marzbanabad, Andheri; and (B) Clifton Villa and Clifton Cottage, Khandala.

All splendidly situated with stables, outhouses, etc. Apply to Mr. KHAMBATA, Solicitor, 25, Caurch Gate, Street. 1016

WATSON'S ANNEXE, Apollo Bunder Rooms facing Yacht Club, Apollo Pier Road. Rents from Rs. 25 to Rs. 125, and also shops from Rs. 100 to Rs. 200 p.m. Rooms can be furnished and arrangements for Board made on shortest notice. Apply to MANAGER. 4241

NOTICES

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED is prepared to receive tenders for the execution of the foundation and plinth works of a building to be erected on plot No. 11, Ballard Pier Estate, particulars of which can be seen at his office, 209, Nagdevi Street, Bombay, any week day between 10 a.m. and 5 p.m.

The person whose tender is accepted shall, when required, enter into a formal contract with the undersigned for the due execution of the works, such contract to be prepared by the solicitors of the undersigned.

The lowest or any tender will not necessarily be accepted.

HAJI GOOLAM MOHAMED AJAM,
No. 200, Nagdevi Street. 4400

THE SOUND INVESTMENT AGENCY,

SHARE, STOCK, EXCHANGE, BROKERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

EVERY description of shares and securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given to Investors. Investors' reference sent on application. Great facility afforded to mofussil customers. All orders promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed. Highest references given.

Fixed and Short period Deposits arranged with Banks Firms and Mills.

Loans arranged on shares and approved securities.

Life and Fire Insurance effected with first class English and Indian Companies.

Agency business of all sorts undertaken.

Address:—31, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telegraphic Address:—"SURETY". Bombay.

AUCTION SALE.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO

ON GOVERNMENT AND G. I. P. RY. LISTS.

No. 53, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 1285.

ON VIEW.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE of Specially Selected and Made-to-order Valuable Artistic Furniture by the Well-known Makers Benjamin, Roberts and Devjee, such as "Adam's Sheraton Style," complete Drawing Room Tapestry Lined Suite of Sofas and Chairs, by Benjamin, "William and Mary Style," Velvet Lined Artistic Silver Cabinets, Sweet-toned Solid Mahogany, Full Compass English Grand Cottage Piano, Imported by the Well-known Messrs. Harold of Calcutta, Singer's Hand-sewing Machine Single and Double Bedroom Almyrahs by Roberts, Selected Engravings and Water-colour Pictures, etc., etc.

On THURSDAY, the 22nd June, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers, are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the 3rd floor of "Sirdar Mansions," at Apollo Street (next to Messrs. Pearse and over the Merchants Bank Ltd.), the very valuable specially selected and made-to-order artistic household furniture by the well-known makers Messrs. Benjamin Roberts, Devjee and others, such as dining table, dining chairs, rose wood sideboards by Lazarus, dinner waggons, very valuable 'Adam's Sheraton Style," tapestry lined drawing room complete suite of sofas and chairs by Benjamin, "William and Mary Style," very rich velvet lined silver cabinets, sweet-toned solid mahogany full compass English grand cottage piano, imported by the well-known Messrs. Harold of Calcutta (very slightly used), Singer hand-sewing machine, rich jardineer stands, rich carved tables, rich carpets, solid writing tables, office chairs, mirrored hatstands, rich hand painted porcelain China jars, rich ornaments, specially selected engravings water colour pictures, carved chiffoniers, specially selected single and double almyrahs, by Roberts, cloth and gown presses, dressing chests of drawers, marble topped washing tables, single and double wooden and iron cots, coir and China mattings, rich teapoys, bead chicks, waterproof verandah chicks, kerosine gas stove, rich glass porcelain and plated-ware, etc., etc.

The property of G. I. C. Hodson, Esq., of the Bombay Public Works Accounts Department.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 20th June, 1916.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

10, Apollo Street, Fort.

Telephone No. 521.

AUCTION SALE OF THE RIGHT, TITLE AND INTEREST OF THE INSOLVENT IN HIS UNRECOVERED OUTSTANDINGS.

Under instructions from B. N. Lang, Esq., the Official Assignee, Bombay, and the Assignee of the estate and effects of Rai Bahadur Shrikisondas Narandas, Guruwala, an Insolvent, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 21st day of June, 1916, at 3 p.m. (S. T.) at their Rooms No. 16. Apollo Street, opposite the Government Lock Yard, Fort, Bombay, the right, title and interest of the said Insolvent in his unrecovered outstandings amounting to about Rs. 2,81,180-13-6.

For further particulars, conditions of sale and list of outstandings, apply to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 20th June, 1916.

MESSRS. SORABJI COWASJI & CO

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS 21, MEDOWS STREET.

IMPORTANT TO JEWELLERS, PRIVATE BUYERS AND COLLECTORS OF OLD ART JEWELLERY.

SALE OF HIGH CLASS OLD INDIAN AND CHINESE JEWELLERY AND DIAMONDS.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 4th day of July, 1916, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their Sale Rooms 21, Medows Street, Fort, by order of the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Mr. Muncherjee Kaikhushroo Heeramaneck.

An expensive and valuable collection of old Chinese silverware and artistic metalware, old Indian gold enamelled and gem set jewellery, also a packet of diamonds.

Full particulars may be obtained from the undersigned.

The articles will be on view three days previous to sale.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 20th June, 1916.

AUCTION SALE

GANDHI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

No. 52, Medows Street.

AUCTION SALE OF 50 KEGS COPPER SULPHATE.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 20th June, 1916, at 4 p.m. Messrs. GANDHI and Co. will sell by Public Auction by order of Messrs. Pragji Dharamshi and Co. at their godown at Essaji Street, on the corner of old Bardan Gali and on account and at the risk of defaulting purchaser Vora Abdeally Mahomedally.

50 kegs English Copper Sulphate.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 20th June, 1916.

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE BOMBAY.

RENDEZVOUS OF THE CULTURED.

EVERY EVENING AT 6-45 & 10.

GREAT SUCCESS OF THE TRIPLE BILL OF THE DRAMA:

HELEN HOLMES IN

"THE METTLE OF JERRY McGUIRE."

Helen and Jerry married and had a baby daughter. She had learnt how to start a locomotive and one day when nobody was looking she started a standing train. With superb heroism the parents save the train from a disastrous collision.

"MISSY."

Leaving the forest where she had been bread, and her sweetheart, Missy went to the city to taste its sweets, but they were bitter after her life of freedom so she returned a sadder, if a wiser girl.

"DISCONTENT."

An old soldier living in a "home" was brought to stay with a millionaire but he spread unhappiness by his discontent, and all were glad when he returned to his old comrades.

Also the last Mail's

PATHE GAZETTE.

THE BEST THEATRE ORCHESTRA IN THE EAST.

Prices: Re. 1/8, Re. 1, As. 8 & 4.
Box Seats Rs. 2.

IT SHOULD BE NOTED THAT TAXI CARS AND VICTORIAS ARE ALWAYS AVAILABLE AT THE DOORS OF THE ROYAL OPERA HOUSE AT THE CLOSE OF ALL SHOWS. IF THE PATRONS DESIRE THE STAFF WILL SECURE VEHICLES FOR THEM. IT IS INADVISABLE TO LEAVE THE PRECINCTS OF THE HOUSE IN THE EXPECTATION OF GETTING A CHANCE CONVEYANCE.

HUNDREDS OF TESTIMONIALS

There is hardly a day passing but that we receive a testimonial from some user of Kaminia Oil praising the good effects secured from the use of the same. This certainly goes to prove what a wonderful beneficial preparation this is.

Kaminia Oil

Is composed of excellent medical drugs delightful to use, and is the very essence of refinement. For beautifying and increasing the growth of hair, to prevent it falling off to restore its natural colour, nothing equals KAMINIA OIL.

Kaminia Oil has the most idyllic fragrance which lingers delicately in a way to be pleasing to the dainty.

PRICE PER BOTTLE, Re. 1-0-0.

V.P.P.—EXTRA.

N. B.—SAMPLE FREE on receipt of Half Anna Postage Stamp from

THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL Co.,
Juma Masjid—BOMBAY.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LTD., ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital of Rs. 1,95,600.

Bankers.—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT.—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the share of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very large scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife predeceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE TWICE NIGHTLY 6-30 & 9-45 p. m.

AN ALL-COMEDY PROGRAMME. NOTHING SERIOUS.

Last few nights of our present great entertainment.

ROGEE AND TATE

Both in Melodious Mixtures:—"HUMOUR and ART."

Wallingford Tate in a new repertoire. Rogee with his many musical "Instruments." Something different! Something original!

TESKA HODSON: Soubrette. | LEO RENE: Dancer.

Last few nights of this popular attraction. The Talk of the City.

GIPSY WOOLF AND HER LONDON GIRLS.

NEW SONGS. NEW DANCES. NEW DRESSES.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

June 18th.
Lhasa — King — Karachi, June 17.

June 19th.
Polish Monarch — Gillos — Alexandria, June 4
Amagason Maru — Umeda — Singapore, May 13
Dwarka — Prince — Buareh, June 12

DEPARTURE.

June 19th.
Griqua — Cromer — New York and Philadelphia

The following vessel obtained port clearance yesterday.

Steamer — Linga — Cutbush — Karachi

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer	Polish Monarch	for	Liverpool, etc.
,,	Wearwood	for	Do.
,,	Rangoon Maru	for	Kobe. etc.
,,	Malta	for	London

S.S. Lhasa:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Lhasa, 959 tons Captain C. R. King, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Karachi, which port she had left on the 17th instant with mails a eneral cargo, 9 cabin and 40 deck passengers.

S.S. Amagason Maru:—The Japan Line steamer Amagason Maru 2,305 tons, Captain J. Umeda, arrived in harbour yesterday from Singapore, which port she had left on the 13th ultimo, with ballast.

S.S. Polish Monarch:—The steamer Polish Monarch, 2,675 tons, Catpain D. Gialle, arrived in harbour yesterday from Alexandra which port she had left on the 4th instant, with ballast.

S.S. Dwarka:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Dwarka, 559 tons, Captain E. Prince, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busrah which port she had left on the 12th instant with a general cargo and 4 cabin and 27 deck passengers.

S.S. Griqua:—The steamer Griqua 2,099 tone Captain R. W. Cromer sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for New York and Philadelphia with a general cargo.

S.S. Linga:—The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Linga 951 tons Captain H. M. Cutbush will said to-day from Bombay harbour for Karachi with the mails general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Luzon Maru:—The O. S. K. steamer Luzon Maru left Singapore for Colombo (outward bound) on the 17th instant.

S.S. Sardinia:—The P. & O. steamer Sardinia which left Bombay on the 30th ultimo arrived in Marseilles on Sunday the 18th instant. All well.

Monday, 19th June, 1916.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A. Rangoon Maru.....N. Y. Kaisha
B. Tasmanic .....Hallberg.....Standard Oil Co.
D. & E. Griqua.....Crome.....T. M. Co
M. Nairung.....T. M. & Co
N. Wearwood.....W. & A. G. & Co
P. Castlemoor.....Jones.....W. & A. G. & Co

M. W. D. D.

Bahadur .....Hartock.....T. M. & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Courland.....
Sabarmati.....} B. S. N. Co
Mahsmadi.....
Satranji.....

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Kings-Mere.....Griffiths.....W. & A. G. & Co
3 Ellora.....M. M. & Co
4 Zayani.....Ookerji.....H. S. Shoostry
6 Erinpura.....M. M. & Co
8 Clan Macbrayne.....J. F. & Co
9 Bahrein.....Bennett.....T. M. & Co
10 & 11 Goa.....J. Finlay & Co
12&13 Peking.....Malchior .....W. A. Graham & Co
14 Lhasa.....M. M. & Co
15 Linga.....M. M. & Co
16 Firoozi.....T. M. & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK

4 Winifredian.....Shepherd.. ..W. & A. G. & Co
5 Clan Mackinnon.....Openshaw.. ..W. & A. G. & Co

H. D. D.

Arabia.....Palmer.. .... P. & O. S. N. Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Amagason Maru.....Umeda.....O. S. K.
Baroda.....M. M. & Co
Dwarka.....Prince.....M. M. & Co
Firoozi .....Kernel.....B. & P. S. N. Co
Flor-de-Dia .....Aboo.....Bhimji
Galila.....J. W. Mulrhead
Itala.....Munro.....M. M. & Co
Lhasa.....King.....M. M. & Co
Phrahang.....Nicol .....T. M. & Co
Polish Monarch.....Gollas.....W. & A. G. & Co
Ravenshoe.....Hodge.....

EXPORTS.

June 19.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Kingsmere (s) 80 bales wool David Sassoon & Co.; 10 bales wool M. Ramjidas; 100 bales wool W. A. Graham & Co.; 61 bales wool S. Maher Bux; 130 bales wool M. Baba.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Kingsmere (s) 2 bales cotton fly Ralli Bros.

FOR LONDON.

Arabia (s) 48 bales goat and sheep skins and 2 bales cow hides A. Abdoola & Co.; 75 bales cow hides W. and A. Graham & Co; 53 bales goat skins W. and A. Graham & Co.; 3 bales cow hides C. Rahimtoola & Son; 1 bale sheep skins C. Rahimtoola and Son; 12 cases bristles Cox's Shipping Agency; 882 cwt. rice P. and O. S. N. Co.; 20 cwt. cashunuts S. D. Bassons; 1 case chutney and 5 cwt. senna leaves S. D. Bassons; 23 cwt. fish maws E. Mohdina; 26 casks Indian chutney D. D. Framjee & Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Arabia (s) 3 packages woollen carpets Thos. Cook and Sons.

FOR NEW YORK.

Clan Mackinnon (s) 500 cwt. sandalwood D. Haridas & Co.

FOR KOBE.

Amagason Maru (s) 100 bales cotton K. Devchand & Co., 100 bales cotton S. Aburchand, 1,500 bales cotton M. B. Kaisha, 100 bales cotton H. Rambhagat, 2 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

FOR OSAKA.

Rangoon Maru (s) 200 bales cotton G. G. Kaisha, 400 bales cotton Bruel & Co.

FOR KOBE.

Rangoon Maru (s) 100 bales cotton M. Amersey & Co., 100 bales cotton K. H. Kayani & Co., 1,800 bales cotton G. G. Kaisha, 900 bales cotton T. Yuasa, 400 bales cotton Y. K. Kevaisha, 100 bales cotton H. Rambhagat, 300 bales cotton G. Dossa & Co., 400 bales cotton C. Bomanji & Co., 300 bales cotton K. Devchand & Co., 4,100 bales cotton N. M. K. Kaisha, 200 bales cotton Sassoon J. David & Co., 1,300 bales cotton M. B. Kaisha, 300 bales cotton H. Megji & Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Rangoon Maru (s) 300 bales cotton Volkart Bros.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Rangoon Maru (s) 200 bales cotton twist E. D. Sassoon & Co.

IMPORTS.

June 19.

S. S. Clan Macbrayne from Liverpool Agents, James Finlay & Co.—25 bags Epsom salts 36 cases hydrochloric acid, 4 cases shoes, 140 bags farina, 112 bags dextrine, 1,282 bags 2,110 bundles starch, 1,580 bags 328 casks china clay, 4 cases tyres, 44 kegs 3 casks oxalic acid, 509 drums bleaching powder, 14,988 nos. 63 cases 163 casks tiles, 21 bags broken tiles, 378 drums calcium chloride, 20 casks 122 drums zinc chloride, 120 barrels alum, 127 drums magnesium chloride, 4 crates 2 casks earthenware, 10 kegs bicarb soda, 1 case glycerine, 10 kegs sugar of lead, 3 casks hydro sulphite, 1 cask acetic acid, 21 kegs bichromate of potash, 6 casks bichromate of soda, 400 kegs borax, 256 Hhds. ale and stout, 316 Hhds. ale, 60 casks iron liquor, 40 cases rum, 4 casks 7 Hhds. 618 cases whisky, 10 cases gin, 175 cases wine, 30 bags glauber salt, 100 barrels green copperas, 19 casks plumbago, 100 cases spirit, 770 drums disinfectant fluid, 50 cases cigarettes, 8 cases umbrellas, 151 barrels tallow, 54 cases gin sundries, 29 bales canvas, 4 cases linnen goods, 16 cases woollen goods, 3 bales rugs, 34 cases cotton sewing thread, 1,687 boxes 562 cases soap, 200 drums 2,021 kegs paint, 11 cases roller skin, 50 drums 6 barrels cylinder oil, 22 barrels lubricating oil, 30 drums 5 kegs 55 barrels lubricating grease, 80 kegs red lead, 200 boxes biscuits, 27 casks raisins, 30 cases sauce, 160 bags white lead, 162 cases mineral oil, 39 runlets 300 casks 261 barrels coal tar, 225, drums oil, 150 bags sago flour, 3 casks alizarine red paste, 2 kegs 3 casks alizarine red powder, 17 casks 85 cases 1 keg colour, 52, cases 20 cask varnish, 793 barrels, 756 casks pitch, 18 cases 5 bales 10 trues picking bands, 10 cases leather belting, 562 bales 37 cases paper, 320 kegs 5 casks 700 cases nails, 49 cases 5 bags buffalopickers, 9 cases cotton and linnen goods, 18 cases cotton and woollen goods, 41 cases cotton and art silk goods, 5 bales hemp twine, 5 cases cotton net, 2,951 cases 1,601 bales cotton goods, 456 bales 234 cases cotton yarn.

S. S. Itola from Rangoon Agents, Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co.—4,807 nos. teak squares, 7,181 bundles teak battens, 2,601 pieces teak poles, 1,984 pieces teak planks, 154,626 packages teak scantling, 1,500 drums 350 casks lubricating oil, 2 cases cheroots 30 bales coir fibre, 131 bags ginger, 115 bags turmeric, 162 casks C. N. oil, 89 cases enamelware, 31 bales blankets, 100 cases cutch, 7 cases cigars, 1 case earthen jar, 27 bales rugs, 39 cases cotton goods, 1 case glass bangles, 3,116 cases milk, 1 case condensed milk.

S. S. Peking from Gothenburg Agents, W. A. Graham & Co.—8,955 bales paper, 73 cases stoves, 426 cases rubber shoes, 675 kegs 4,485 packages 368 boxes nails, 9,703 pieces battens, 22,282 pieces deals.

FLIES AS DISEASE-CARRIERS.

The part played by flies in the propagation of disease has been so frequently advanced by sanitarians in this country and elsewhere that one reads with surprise the following sweeping exculpation of flies in the "Indian Journal of Medical Research" by Captain J. Morrison, I.M.S. and Captain W. D. Keyworth, I.M.S.:—"The evidence indicates that flies, in spite of their number, do not contribute appreciably, if at all, to the mortality of the native city of Poona, or to the annual epidemic of gastro-intestinal disease in Poona Cantonment." This is a point for medical men and sanitarians to settle among themselves. The only contribution that we would like to make to the discussion is that if flies are such a potent cause of infection in the matter of infectious disease, the present city of Delhi ought to have been wiped out by cholera and other infectious diseases ages ago. We know of no place where flies are so numerous or such a pest as they are in Delhi.—"Madras Mail."

The death is reported of Rai Bahadur Bishan Das who lately retired from the office of the personal assistant to the Agent, North-Western Railway, an office which he filled for many years with distinction. The sad event took place at Abbottabad last week where the deceased repaired for the benefit of his health.

COUGHS, COLDS, AND CHEST TROUBLES.

A remedy that never fails.

A remedy that is on a different plane altogether from ordinary cough preparations; a remedy that does not suppress the cough by means of narcotics but cures by bringing health to the lungs, health to the bronchial system, health to the entire breathing mechanism—that remedy is Veno's Lightning Cough Cure.

The efficacy of Veno's is in no sort of doubt. If you take it, you must benefit as others have benefitted in all parts of this vast Empire. It is this wonderful reliability that has made Veno's Lightning Cough Cure so universally popular. Veno's cures because everything in it has curative power on some part of the respiratory system, the result being a combination of healing agents which enable the breathing organs to throw off the trouble easily and quickly. Trust Veno's to cure coughs and colds, bronchitis, lung troubles, influenza, sore throat, weak chest, nasal catarrh, blood-spitting, bad breathing and children's coughs. For convenience in use Veno's Lightning Cough Cure is packed in tablet form, and sold by Chemists and Bazaars throughout India. Prices, As. 12 and Rs. 1-8.

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WEATHER REPORT

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 18.

Rainfall has been generally light or, except in the Simla and Mussooree hills and the west coast to the south of Bombay. The condition is still unsettled in the Bay.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Gujarat, Konkan, Malabar; local in Upper Burma, Assam Bihar, north-west of the United Provinces. A few falls also occurred in Bengal, Chota Nagpur, the Simla Hills, the Bombay Deccan, and Mysore.

The chief amounts are:—Port Blair three inches; Victoria Point and Tavoy one and a half; Bhamo one; Tezpur three; Cherrapunji one and a half; Darjeeling three; Jalpaiguri two; Dhera Dun five; Mussooree and Chakrata three; Simla four; Ratnagiri three; Mangalore, Calicut and Karwar two; Marmagao one; Cochin and Mercara one and a half.

Forecast:—Increase of rain in Northern Burma and decrease in Gujarat. Conditions are still favourable for rain in the Simla and Mussooree hills.

SIMLA, June 19.

The monsoon has given abundant rain in the region from north Rajputana to Simla and the Mussooree hills. The depression is perhaps forming in the Bay.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, west of the United Provinces, Konkan and Malabar; local in Upper Burma, Assam east and north Punjab, the North-west Frontier Province, east Rajputana, Bombay Deccan, south Hyderabad, north Madras coast. A few falls also occurred in Lower Bengal, east United Provinces, Kashmir, the Central Provinces, Mysore, south-east Madras.

The chief amounts are:—Mergui two inches; Tavoy, Akyab one and a half; Victoria Point, Moulmein, Maymyo one; Tezpur, Silchar three; Agra two; Bareilly and Rorkee four; Meerut three; Mussooree Chakrata, Simla one and a half; Ambala one; Delhi three-quarters; Peshawar half; Jaipur, Ajmer, Jagdalpur one; Karwar three, Bombay, Mangalore, Calicut two; Ratnagiri, Hyderabad Deccan one and a half; Mercara, Madras one; Cocanada one and a half.

Forecast:—Decrease of rain in the western half of the United Provinces and increase in the central parts of the country.

DELHI, June 19.

After a few days of oppressive weather Delhi experienced a smart shower of rain yesterday. There was another heavy shower this morning.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of 19th June 1916.	Total since June 1st 1916.	June 1st to 19th.	
			1915.	5914.
Colaba [Observatory]	1·91	17.75	2.36	3.92
Fort [St. George's Hospital] ..	2.14	15.80	0.83	4.88
Esplanade [Gok. Tej. Hospital] ..	1·88	15.32	0.82	4.70
Byculla [J. J. Hospital] ..	2.07	16.18	1.19	5.14

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 18th June 1916.

Means of observations taken at 6 a. m. 10 a. m. 2 p. m. 4 p. m. and 10 p. m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr	29.592 Inch.
Temperature of Air	82.6 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	79.8 „
Dew Point	78.1 „
Relative humidity of Air	0.864 „
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	8.2 „
Maximum temperature of Air	87.1 „
Minimum do.	78.4 „
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	S.
Movement of Wind do. do.	133 Miles.
Fall of Rain	1.91 inches
Total fall during month	17.58 „
Do. do. year	17.69 „
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 19th	0.18 „

SUN, MOON AND TIDES IN BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of week.	Day of month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Sill.	Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Sill.
	Jun.	h. m.	ft. in.	Jun.	h. m.	ft. in.
Mon.	19	m 1 20	27 4	19	m 7 17	14 8
		2 2s	29 11		s 8 19s	17 5
Tues.	20	m 2 23	27 0	20	m 8 6	15 10
		2 52s	29 2		s 9 11s	17 4
Wed.	21	m 3 0	26 5	21	m 8 57	17 2
		3 36s	28 2		10 6s	17 5
Thurs.	22	m 4 10	25 11	22	m 0 55	18 7
		4 22s	27 2		11 7s	17 6
Fri.	23	m 5 19	25 5	23	m 11 45	19 11
		5 15s	26 2			
Sat	24	m 6 37	25 3	24	m 0 10	17 6
		6 12s	25 4		0 25s	20 9
Sun.	25	m 7 58	25 6	25	m 1 5	17 5
		7 12s	24 9		1 44s	21 2

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

June	Sunrise	Sunset
„ 19 (Monday)	„	6h. 2m. „ 7h. 18m
„ 20 (Tuesday)	„	6h. 2m. „ 7h. 18m.
„ 21 (Wednesday)	„	6h. 2m. „ 7h. 18m.
„ 22 (Thursday)	„	6h. 3m. „ 7h. 19m
„ 23 (Friday)	„	6h. 3m. „ 7h. 19m
„ 24 (Saturday)	„	6h. 3m. „ 7h. 19m.
„ 25 (Sunday)	„	6h. 3m. „ 7h. 19m.

PHASES OF THE MOON:—

First quarter June 9, 5h. 29m. a.m.; Full Moon June 16, 3h. 11-7m. a.m.; Last quarter June 22, 6h. 6-3m. p.m.; New Moon June 30, 4h. 13-2m. p.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 19th June 1916, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rainfall has been nearly general in the east Punjab; Hissar has had 2.25in., Ambala 1.20in. and Delhi 0.75in. Skies are clear in the south-west Punjab and moderately or heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature is in defect in the east Punjab but in excess in the south-west Punjab and the extreme north.

The United Provinces.—Rainfall has been nearly general in the extreme western districts; Agra has had 1.78in. and Jhansi 0.60in. Skies are moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is in defect except in the extreme north-western districts; night temperature is below normal in the area of rainfall.

Sind and Rajputana.—Rainfall has been local in Rajputana; Mount Abu has had 0.10 in., Ajmer 3.90in., and Jaipur 0.94in. Skies are clear in upper Sind and lightly or moderately clouded elsewhere. Temperature is in defect in east Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is in defect in Central India West.

The Central Provinces.—Hoshangabad reports 0.10 in. of rain. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Temperature has risen but is still generally in slight defect during the day.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Bombay has had 1.91 in., Ratnagiri 1.53in., Mormugao 0.56in. and Kadwar 3.42 in. Skies are heavily clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Poona reports 0.12 in. of rain, Belgaum 0.19 in. and Hyderabad 1.60 in. Skies are heavily clouded in the extreme southern districts and lightly or moderately clouded elsewhere.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has recommenced in north-west India, the United Provinces, south Hyderabad and on the north Madras coast, but has become insignificant in Gujarat and Kathiawar; it has been nearly general in Malabar, the Konkan, the east Punjab, the extreme western districts of the United Provinces and on the north Madras coast and local in Rajputana and Hyderabad, while a few showers have occurred in the Central Provinces and the Bombay Deccan.

Nearly general rain is likely on the west coast of the Peninsula, local rain in the north and the east Punjab, some showers in Rajputana, the United Provinces, the Deccan and on the north Madras coast. A few showers may occur in the Central Provinces, Gujarat and Kathiawar.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 a. m. on MONDAY, the 19th of June 1916.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. past 24 hours	total 1st November to date.	Departure 1st November to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire						
Do. (18th)	92.5	73.4	79	..	0	0
Jask	106.5	79.1	28	..	0	—0.05
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
PUNJAB—						
Multan	110.5	90.6	53	..	0	—0.30
Rawalpindi	108.6	80.6	50	..	1.27	0.51
Lahore	110 0	81 7	76	..	0 56	0.11
Hissar	102 3	79.0	80	0.24	1.07	..
Ambala	81.7	75 1	93	1.20	4 76	3.86
Delhi	92.5	74.4	92	0.75	1.30	—0 26
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	104.4	78.6	74	1.78	2.37	1 62
Mainpuri	101.3	82.5	75	0.03	0.83	0.11
Jhansi	98 6	78.5	81	0.60	5.70	4.25
Cawnpore	93 8	81.1	79	..	7.80	6 54
Allahabad	91 4	78.4	66	0.03	1.32	0.06
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	113.3	87 8	74	..	0	—0.04
Karachi	91 5	82.8	83	..	0.21	0.02
Ajmer	97 0	74.0	75	0.90	3.55	2.74
Jaipore	101.5	76.1	83	0.94	2.17	1.38
Kotah	97.4	82.6	64	..	3.02	2.70
Mount Abu	74.8	67.4	87	0.10	3.76	2 56
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	94.8	79.9	66	..	0.60	—0.06
Dwarka	88.3	82.6	82	..	0.19	—0.65
Veraval	85.1	82.5	86	..	0.57	—2.04
Rajkot	97.4	76.5	76	0.01	2.87	1 16
Bhavnagar Pass	93.6	80 4	86	..	1.01	—1.26
Surat	89.9	80.3	93	0.05	5.65	2.64
Ahmedabad	96.7	70.9	78	0.06	2.45	0.16
Deesa	98 0	80.6	82	..	2.27	1.80
Neemeoh	88.9	78.0	81	..	8.19	6.95
Indore	88.1	74.1	?	..	8.82	5 61
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	86.9	76.3	77	..	5 49	2.62
Saugor	88.0	74.8	86	..	3.16	1.03
Hoshangabad	86.9	76.4	78	0.10	7.56	5.01
Khandaw	90.3	77.1	73	..	5.52	2.90
Akola	92.8	78.6	67	..	5.02	2 15
Amroati	91.8	76.5	68	..	5.83	2.07
Nagpur	91.8	75.0	81	0.05	7.01	2 28
Chanda	96 2	77.3	77	..	6.48	2.52
Raipur	90.7	78 8	80	..	9 27	5.35
KONKAN—						
Bombay	87.1	77.2	88	1.91	17.75	7 60
Ratnagiri	89.3	73.1	91	1.53	32.10	12.22
Mormugao	82.3	75.1	95	0 56	26.26	6.38
Karwar	84.1	73.3	94	1.42	29.98	3.08
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	95.4	75.1	66	..	2.19	— 0.97
Ahmednagar	89.2	71 4	70	..	3 23	—0 60
Poona	84.2	69 1	80	0.12	3.05	0.03
Sholapur	93.2	73.5	69	..	3.40	—0.03
Bijapur	91.2	71.8	72	..	3 47	0.51
Belgaum	74.2	66 8	95	0.19	4 28	—1.05
Aurangabad	90 1	73.4	73	..	4 41	1.04
Nizamabad (Indur)	91 9	73 0	80	..	3.79	0.83
Hyderabad	90.6	71.2	85	1.60	4.29	1.30
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	80.5	71.2	95	2.21	34 63	8.71
Calicut	7?.5	72.5	85	2.07	29.87	5.99
Cochin	83.4	73.4	86	0.81	20 84	1.95
Colombo	85.6	73.4	86	0.29	5.55	—0.67
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	93.8	74.9	94	0.50	5.42	2.35
Bellary	90.5	75.5	62	..	0.40	—1.02
Cuddapah	98.1	81.7	60	..	0.31	—1.57
Madras	97.2	75.8	69	0.95	2.62	1.30
Bangalore	91.4	66.8	78	..	0.62	—1 68
Coimbatore	80.1	70.4	81	0.04	1.70	0.57
Trichinopoly	95.1	78.1	55	..	0.03	—0.85
Negapatam	96.6	79.8	82	..	0.50	—0.25

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8.45 a.m., Standard Time on the 19th June 1916, was 29.769 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ships' barometer has to be increased or decreased by .031 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the streams at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

CRUELTY TO BULLOCKS.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Fort Bench of Honorary Magistrates, consisting of Mr. A. R. King (Chairman) and Mr. Meyer Nissim, Sergeant Smythe charged 35 bullock-cart drivers with employing bullocks unfit for use. The accused were arrested in Prince's and Victoria Docks and at Carnac Bunder. They were convicted and sentenced to fines ranging from Rs. 3 to Rs. 12.

PARISIAN DAIRY Co., Tamarind Lane. Fort, Bombay, for high class Table Butter, Rich Cream and Milk. 663

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATION.

COTTON.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LIVERPOOL, June 19.

Total Imports ..... Nil.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	To-day's opening price.	
June	7.93	
June-July	7.88	
July-Aug.	7.85	
Aug.-Sept.	7.81	
Sept.-Oct.	7.75	
Oct.-Nov.	7.71	
Nov.-Dec.	7.66	
Dec.-Jan.	7.64	+3
Jan.-Feb.	7.62	
Feb.-Mar.	7.61	
Mar.-Apl.	7.60	
Apl.-May	7.59	
May-June	7.53	
June-July	7.55	

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m nearest actual values.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, June 19.

The market to-day has been quiet with G. M. G. Broach 1s17 quoted at Rs. 286½ and there has been little enquiry either from the Bazaar or from Shippers.

So far nothing has been reported in contracts for forward delivery, while ready cotton is in fair demand.

We quote:—

G. Broach, 285½ ⅛ 1917
F. G. Bengal, 223½ 1917.
Fine Bengal, 227 July.
Fine K. Akola, 256½ July.
Fine K. Akola, 261 September.

Messrs. PATEL BROS'. MID-DAY QUOTATIONS.

Growth.	Fine.	F.G.	Good.	Delivery.
M. G. Broach	..	..	286½	Apr. 1917
M. G. Bengals	..	224	..	Jan. „
M. G. Bengals	227/8	..	..	July 1916
M. G. Sind Punjab	..	..	..	
M. G. Khandesh	..	..	..	
M.G. Wardha Hinganghat. ..	..	..	..	
M. G. Nagpore	..	..	..	
M. G. Akola Khamgaon ..	257	..	..	July 1916.
Do.	262	..	..	Sep. „
Do.	264	..	..	Jan. 1917
M. G. Oomravati	..	..	..	
H. G. Westerns	..	..	301	June-July'16
H. G. Westerns	..	..	295	„
H.G. Etagalcote	..	..	..	
H.G. Compta	..	..	330	„
H.G. Bijapore	..	..	..	
Saw Ginned Dharwar	..	..	302	„

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE Co., Ltd

Market Quotation for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, 19th June, 1916, 5-30 p.m.

Growths.	Super-fine.	Fine.	Fully Good.	Good.	Delivery.
Bengals (H.G.)	..	..	223	..	25th Jan. 1917
	227	227	217	..	Ready
Bengals (M.G.)	..	225	..	..	July
Scinde-Punjab (M.G.)	..	221	211	..	Ready
	..	..	..	..	
Khandesh (M.G.)	..	247	233	..	Ready
	..	245	..	..	July
Jalna (M.G.)	..	..	247	..	Ready
Barsee (M.G.)	..	..	276	..	Ready
Wadiwan (M.G.)	..	296	..	..	Ready
Do. (H.G.)	..	284	..	..	Ready
	..	..	..	..	
Akola-Kghm.	..	256	248	..	Ready & July
Karanja (M.G.)	..	261	..	..	Sept.
	..	268	..	..	25th Jan. 1917
Oomrawatee descriptions (M.G.)	..	257	249	..	Ready & July
Dhamangaum-Poolgaum (M.G.)	..	260	252	..	Ready
Yeotmal (M.G.)	..	257	..	..	July
	..	264	256	..	Ready
Nagpore-	..	261	..	..	July
Kampti (M.G.)	..	271	263	..	Ready
Wardha-H'ghat (M.G.)	..	268	..	..	July
	..	272	264	..	Ready
	..	269	..	..	July
Broach (M.G.)	..	283	278	..	Ready & July
	..	..	..	285	28th April 1917
Miraj (M.G.)	..	..	..	..	
	..	..	..	336	
	..	..	..	329	June/July
Mathia (M.G.)	..	246	232	..	
	..	..	..	..	
Bhagalkote-Bijapur (M.G.)	..	..	..	314	Ready
Sawgd.-Dharwar	..	..	..	308	June/July
	..	..	..	302	June/July
Westerns (M.G.)	..	..	..	314	Ready &
„ (H.G.)	..	..	..	..	June/July
	..	..	..	306	Ready &
	..	..	..	..	June/July
Compta (M.G.)	..	..	..	335	Ready
	..	..	..	328	June/July

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AND PRODUCE.

The following are the receipts of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds, by rail and sea into Bombay during the 24 hours up till 6 p.m. on 17th June, 1916:—

Cotton	5,890 Bales.
Wheat	5,854 cwts.
Linseed	11,946 „
Rape, Rai and Mustard Seed	50 „
Ginjellyseed	386 „
Groundnuts	1,873 „
Castorseed	1,636 „
Rice	690 „
Myrabollams	1,612 „
Cottonseed	567 „
Gram	2,631 „
Joowar	9,177 „
Barley	6,169 „

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, June 19th—4 p.m.

Growths.	Bazaar Terms. Ready Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-80 ..	36 0 0	5 13 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-80 ..	35 0 0	5 12 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla ..	34 0 0	5 12 6
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi ..	5 15 0	6 5 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore ..	5 11 0	6 1 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore ..	6 12 0	7 2 0
Linseed, Brown Bold ..	7 12 0	8 2 0
Linseed, Brown Thin ..	7 8 0	7 14 0
Teelseed, White 85.15 ..	43 0 0	....
„ Gajar 75.25 ..	42 0 0	....
„ Gajar 50.50 ..	41 0 0	....
„ Black ..	36 0 0	....
Poppyseed, White ..	6 8 0	6 14 0
Groundnuts	41 0 0	....
Mowrasseed	4 0 0	4 6 0

Forward.

	Rs. a. p.
Wheat April-May-September ..	5 12 6
Linseed May-September	8 5 3

EXCHANGE.

Banks' Selling Rates:—

T. T. Ready	1s. 4 1-16d.
D. D. Mail	1s. 4 3-32d.
T. T. Forward	1s. 4 3-32d. Sept.

Banks' Buying Rates:—

Credits 3 Months' Sight Ready...	1s. 4 13-32d.
Do. do. Forward	1s. 4 7-16d. Aug.
Do. 6 m-s Ready	1s. 4 5/8d.
Francs 3 m-s do.	194¾
60 d-s Hongkong	151⅛
Do. Shanghai	210¾
Do. Yokohama	154¾

BULLION.

	Rs.
English Bar Gold	27-0-0
Australian do.	26-0-0
Bombay do.	25-12-0
English Shield Sovereigns	17-0-0
English Dragons	15-12-0
Silver Ready ex-duty	77-2-0

SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, June 19.

The Cotton Mill Share Market ruled easy to-day.

Tata Iron and Steel Deferred ... opened weak and later on substantial ... dropped before close.

In Mill shares for July delivery Davids declined to Rs. 465.

Fazulbhai were placed between Rs. 483½ to Rs. 488½. Standards from Rs. 1,215 to Rs. 1,215, and Madhavji from Rs. 1,420 to Rs. 1,390.

Swadeshi closed at Rs. 1,657½ and Centrals at Rs. 2,125.

Currimbhai were placed at Rs. 247½ and Indian Bleachings at Rs. 160.

Indore-Malwas declined to Rs. 303¾ and Pearl Mill shares to Rs. 392½.

Ahmedabad Advance changed hands at Rs. 842½ and Kohinoors at Rs. 632½.

A big lot of Bombay Steam Navigation ordinary shares was placed at Rs. 237½.

Tata Iron and Steel ordinary shares were placed between Rs. 172½ to Rs. 168½. Deferred opened at Rs. 662½ and after touching Rs. 645 closed at Rs. 650.

Tata Hydro Electric ordinary shares closed at Rs. 1,337½.

Alcocks were placed at Rs. 545.

Bank of India shares improved to Rs. 704.

Bombay-Burma Trading shares stood steady at Rs. 917½.

Bombay Electric Tram ordinary shares changed hands at Rs. 261½.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Business in 3½ per cent. G. P. Notes was done at Rs. 80.

4 per cent. Conversion warrants were quoted at Rs. 10. 4 per cent. Conversion Loan (Ex-warrants) stood in inquiry at Rs. 92.

4 per cent. Port Trust Bonds were quoted at Rs. 91½.

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

MR. PRUCE'S XI V. MR. PEARCEY'S XI

The Zingari Club opened the season with an inter-club match on Saturday, when a very pleasant afternoon was spent. The result was a victory for the former team by an innings and 19 runs The following are the scores:—

MR. PRUCE'S XI.

Seager 5, Maine 13, Stroud 30, Harwood 1, Luidberg 5, Reckley 32, Pruce 3, Lynn 1, Hogan (not out) 12, Strelley 13, Gannar 0, extras 4 Total 120.

MR. PEARCEY'S XI.

First Innings.

Wilson 5, Cummings 7, Barker 12, Pearcey 7, Guidera 1, Elliott 2, Luza 0, L. Chamarette 14, Cramer 6, Neil 1, Stevens 0, extras 10. Total 65.

Second Innings.

Wilson 3, Cummings 3, Barker 1, Pearcey 70, Guidera (did not bat), Elliott 10, Luza 0, L. Chamarette 7, Cramer 12, Neil 6, Stevens 3, extra 1. Total 56.

ISLAM GYMKHANA V. BHATIA MITRA MANDAL C. C.

A cricket match was played on Saturday, on the Islam Gymkhana ground, between the Islam Gymkhana and Bhatia Mitra Mandal Cricket Club, which resulted in a draw.

Scores:—

BHATIA MITRA MANDAL C. C.

T. Bhatia, 48; Viljubhoy, 2; Gindhur, 21; P. Walker, 0; Garudas, 3; Bhugwanji 10; Vijansing, 9; R. P. Khata, 6; M. Beduce, 0; D. Khatia (not out), 8; Ramchandas, 9; extras 3; total 119.

ISLAM GYMKHANA.

Vali Ahmad, 13; T. T. Barodawala, 18; S. Khatkhatay, 15; S. Ibhrahim, 16; H. Peerbhoy, 1; A. H. Tayabji (not out), 6; Anwar, 0; Dawood (not out), 0; rest did not bat, extras 9; total 78.

ISLAM GYMKHANA V. JOLLEY C. C.

Played on the Islam Gymkhana ground on Sunday, the game ended in a win for the Islam Gymkhana by 8 runs. The scores:—

ISLAM GYMKHANA CLUB.

M. H. Visram 4, K. H. Contractor 15, A. E. Botawala 5, G. M. Shaik 2, S. A. Razak 1, C. M. Ali 0, S. Ibrahim 1, A. H. Fyzee 1, P. B. Erfani 0, A. R. Bustani 0, S. Khatkatey 1, extras 5. Total 35.

JOLLEY C. CLUB.

P. V. Batia 1, Rajaram 15, Purshotam 9, C. H. Rana 0, K. G. Divecha 3, R. G. Mussit 0, C. B. Vora 0, M. H. Rana 4, M. M. Kapadia 1, D. Bhatia (not out), B. B. Dessai 1, extras 2. Total 27.

B. B. AND C. I. RY. CRICKET CLUB V. KILLICK NIXON AND CO.'S C. C,

Played on Saturday at the Oval the game ended in a victory for the Railway team by 97 runs:—

Killick Nixon C. Club.—D. F. Machliwalla c Polishwalla b D. K. Telang 4, R. M. Vijaykar b D. K. Telang 2, D. N. Dewooker c A. Fido b P. Baloo 8, S. B. Pilgaokar b J. S. Warden 46, F. F. Stileman c A. Fido b P. Baloo 0, H. Knight c Wincklar b P. Baloo 0, R. C. Lownds c Baloo b J. S. Warden 0, F. C. Annesley b J. S. Warden 0, Govindjee (not out) 0, A. S. Mankar c Smith b Warden 0, H. K. Pange b J. S. Warden 0, extras 9, total 64.

B. B. & C. I. Ry. C. Club.—F. Colabawalla c Stileman b Pilgaokar 0, R. V. Kirtikar c Mankar b Pilgaokar 23, D. K. Telang b Vijaykar 14, J. S. Warden c Pilgaokar b Vijaykar 2, R. K. Telang c Machliwaila b Pilgaokar 6, E. Wincklar b Pilgaokar 0, P. Baloo b Vijaykar 0, P. Polishwalla st. Annesley b Dewoolkar 60, A. Fido c Machliwalla b Dewoolkar 34, A. W. Smith b Pilgaokar 1, Fernandez (not out) 0, extras 21, total 161.

ARYA BANDHOO C. C, V. CHITRAPUR C, C

The above match was played on Sunday and resulted in a win for the former by four wickets and 35 runs. The scores:—

CHITRAPUR C. C.

K. S. Nayampally 6, S. R. Gangolly 0, G. Gollerkeri 25, S. M. Hebli 1, D. G. Telgeri 4, A. D. Chandawarkar 0, D. G. Nadkarni 3, L. B. Kallyanpurkar 4, S. M. Nadkarni 0, A. S. Gangolli (not out) 5, M. S. Nadkarni 0, extra 1. Total 51.

ARYA BANDHOO C. C.

T. N. Joshi 29, J. N. Belsari (Capt) 0, S. N. Belsare 16, R. C. Dhage (not out) 25, Parekh 4, Wadekar 3, P. S. Lele (not out) 7, S. R. Godambe, Tamane, Vyas N. M. and Pathare D. J., did not bat, extras 2. Total (for 6 wkts.) 86.

FORBES FORBES CAMPBELL & CO C. C. V. EASTERN TELEGRAPH RECREATION CLUB.

This match, played on Saturday on the Cross Maidan, resulted in a win for the former by 7 runs.

F. F. C. Co.—Bapoojee 17, Shette 10, Jehangir 22, Bunbury (retired) 56, Smith 0, Contractor (retired) 32, Madhusudan 4, Wamanrao 27, Desai 5, Kaikhusroo 8, Tata (not out) 1, Byes 3, total 205.

Eastern Telegraph Co.—M. D. Cruz 22, Gonsalves 10, W. Gomes 4, Walker 2, G. D'Silva (not out) 150, Powell 9, Murray 35, Barco 11, White 0, E. Burns 0, D. Cunah 0, Byes 5, total 198.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Hindu: 5th of Jeth Vad, 1972.
Mahomedan: 18th of Shaban, 1334.
Parsi: 13th of Deh, 1285.

Phase of the Moon; Last Quarter, June 22.
Sunrise, 6 h. 2 m.; Sunset, 7 h. 18 m.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

Public Lecture by Prof. Kulkarni on "India and the Coming World Teacher", Hall of the Theosophical Society, 6-30 p.m. (S. T.).

P. and O. steamer Salsette, with English Mails of 2nd June, due to arrive at 1 p.m.

Departure of P. & O. s. s. Salsette. Mails close at G. P. O. at 9 a.m.

FRIDAY, June 23.

Municipal Standing Committee Meeting, 3-30 p.m., (B. T.).

SATURDAY, June 24.

Public Meeting of Protest against administration of Press Act, Empire Theatre, 6.30 p.m.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre, Varieties and Cinema at 6-30 and 9.45 p.m.

Royal Opera House, Cinema, 6-45 p.m. and 10 p.m.

New Alexandra Cinema, Crawford Market, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Olympia Cinema, Sandhurst Road, 6.30, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Domestic Occurrences.

DEATH.

PATEL—Burjor, son of Nusserwanji Maneckji Petel, age nine months, Byculla, 18th June.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Squadron Orders by Lieutenant R. A. Spence, Offg. Commandant.

June 20.

Riding School.—Riding School daily at 7 a.m. (weather permitting).

Squadron parade.—The Squadron will parade to-morrow Wednesday morning the 21st instant. Rendezvous Church Gate Station 7-15 a.m. Dress.—Khaki shirts. No Bandoliers, Regimental saddles.

Signalling Class.—The Signalling Class under Major Wallis (I.A.) will be held on the following evenings of this week:—

Monday, 19th instant to Friday 23rd instant 6 to 8 p.m.

Volunteer Club Marine Lines.

(Sd.) F. C. ANNESLEY, 2nd-Lt.,
Actg. Adjutant, Bombay Light Horse.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by the Hon. Lieut.-Col. P. R. Cadell, C.I.E., Commanding.

June 20.

193. Battalion Duties.—Orderly Sergeants will be furnished by "D" Coy. during week ending 29th June. Next for duty "E" Coy. The Battalion Orderly Sergeant on duty on Monday evening, will attend at the Volunteer Club.

194. Range.—The Ghat Kopar and Miniature Ranges will be re-opened on Monday, June 26th, on which date the Ghat Kopar ranges will be allotted to "F" Coy. Class firing

The Miniature range will be open from 7 to 9 a.m., daily and from 6 to 8 p.m., daily except Saturdays and Sundays.

Detail as follows:—

"B" Coy. Monday and Friday mornings and Tuesday evenings.

"C" and "D" Coys. Monday evenings.

"E" and "F" Coys. Friday evenings.

"G" Coy. Tuesday and Thursday mornings and Wednesday evening.

"J" Coy. Wednesday and Saturday mornings and Thursday evening.

195. Recruits.—There are now vacancies in the Corps for suitable men; intending recruits should apply to the Officer Commanding the Company they wish to join, as recruits drills will commence shortly.

196. Musketry Course.—A short refresher course of musketry for Officers and Sergeants will be held at the Volunteer Club, at 6-30 p.m., on Mondays. All Officers and Sergeants are particularly requested to attend.

197. Medals.—Tennant Memorial Drill Medals will be issued to their owners on application to the Adjutant at Headquarters on Tuesday evenings.

198. Pay.—Men in Bombay who have not drawn the pay due to them for Actual Military Service, will be paid out at Headquarters at 6-30 p.m. on Tuesday only.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Tuesday, June 20, 1916.

THE INTEGRITY OF THE CORPORATION.

The members of the newly constituted Legislative Council for Bombay will be called upon at the outset of their career to decide an issue of very grave importance to the integrity of the constitution of the City Corporation. The matter was dealt with in our columns very cogently and in great detail yesterday by the Hon. Mr. C. H. Setalwad, one of the old members of the Corporation, who carries on the traditions bequeathed by the late Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, who was always rightly tenacious of the independence of the body, whose position as a free and independent authority, representative of the people and answerable to the people as much as to the Government, he did so much to set up. That body is one of the few municipal institutions in this country really enjoying an independent constitution and charter, a possession which it has amply justified by the fact that it holds the first place in India among similar institutions in the matter of efficiency and enterprise. But it has been of late the object of many insidious attempts to undermine its authority and to subject it to official control. Those attempts have been largely of a character which it is not easy to meet in the open. The late Commissioner indulged in a deliberate system of wire-pulling, which constitutes in our view grave impropriety on the part of an officer whose functions were intended by the legislature to be purely executive and subordinate to the government of the body which he is appointed to serve. Unfortunately the constitution of the municipal franchise lends itself to manoeuvres of this kind on the part of the chief executive officer. They ought really to be expressly forbidden by Government but they are apparently condoned. It is now proposed to go further and an open attempt is being made in the Legislative Council to place the Commissioner in that very position of menace to the independence of the Corporation, which the legislature which thrashed out the whole question when the constitution of the Corporation was in the re-making, decided he ought not to occupy.

It rests with the non-official members of the Legislative Council to defeat this attempt, and we trust they will rise fully to the responsibility which lays upon them. The anomalous position which would be created if the Commissioner were allowed to sit in the Legislative Council is clearly and unanswerably set forth in Mr. Setalwad's letter, which we hope none of the members have failed to peruse. It is hardly conceivable that any serious argument can be advanced to-day, when the Corporation is represented in the Council by its own elected member, for the appointment of the Commissioner to the Council, in view of the reasons which prevailed against such a step in 1887 when the Corporation had no statutory representation on the Council. To place the Commissioner in the Council under present circumstances would be, as we pointed out when this matter first came up for discussion, largely to disfranchise the Corporation itself by nullifying on numerous occasions the value of the one vote which it possesses. Mr. Setalwad has pointed out the frequency with which the Corporation may find itself in opposition to the Government and the Commissioner. The spectacle of the executive officer of a public representative body sitting and voting in the Legislature in opposition to the body of which he is a servant,—for that is what it will amount to,—can be described only as indecent, apart from the wrong which would be thus done to the public. The plea that his advice will prove useful and necessary to the Council when matters concerning the Corporation come up for discussion will not, as Mr. Setalwad says, hold water. In the first place, the Council has got on very well without him in the past, and, in the second place, if his advice is wanted it can be had without making him a member of the Council. Mr. Setalwad draws a picture of a conscientious commissioner, who found himself in agreement with the Corporation and in opposition to the Government having to speak and vote against the view firmly held by Government, and asks whether it is wise to place an official, who is usually a member of the I.C.S., in such an embarrassing position. Of course it is not. It might not often happen; the official conscience is usually amenable to the official hookum. But the point brings out the glaring anomaly of the position that would be created. Either the Commissioner must support the Government against the Corporation or *vice versa*, and in the latter case he would oppose the views of the body which pays him to do its work. The mere suggestion of such an offensive outcome of the proposal is enough to put it out of court at once.

Equally strong are the objections to the other proposal which the Government have clandestinely inserted in the new bill dealt with in Mr. Setalwad's letter. The Schools Committee of the Corporation is a co-ordinate authority, and has its own executive officer. That was an arrangement deliberately made by the Legislature which has invested the Committee with the power of carrying out all the provisions of the Act as regards primary education. In this matter the Committee is the executive authority of the Corporation. That as we have said is a considered distinction made by the Lgislature, and the attempt to obtain for the Commissioner the power to be present at the meetings of the Committee can only have been inspired with the object of subordinating it to official influence. No case on any other ground has been made out for this change, either as a matter of efficiency or expediency, and we trust the Council will have the good sense and the courage to resist this further insidious attempt to undermine the constitution of the Corporation. In doing so they will reinforce the head of the Government in his earnestly expressed wish for the freer development of local self-government in the Presidency,—a wish which, it seems to us, is perpetually thwarted by official opposition.

THE STATE OF EDUCATION.

Of the many reports and blue-books issued by Government none makes sadder reading than those reviewing educational activities. Some progress is made annually,—whether in the number of institutions and pupils or in the amount of public money spent,—and by the statistical jugglery so dear to the official mind the character of this progress is painted in sufficiently bright colours to enable the rulers of the country to lay a flattering unction to their souls. It is only when the "teeming population of the country"—to use the consecrated phrase,—is taken into consideration and their abysmal ignorance, that the progress achieved, however considerable comparatively, is found to be quite inadequate and disappointing. Up till last year, in the absence of any convenient annual publication, it was a difficult task to make a comparative study of educational progress in the various provinces, unless one patiently and laboriously dived into the figures and facts supplied in the provincial reports. The quinquennial report published by the Government of India,—though useful in its way,—was obviously inadequate, if not altogether useless, in marking the yearly development of education. The decision of the Government of India last year to issue an annual publication on the progress of education in the country as a whole was, therefore, a welcome departure in many ways,—not least in the indication it gave of a keener recognition, on the part of Government, of the needs of education. The second annual report giving information to the end of the year 1914-15 is just issued.

Lord Willingdon reminded us the other day that war or no war, education must go on. These are statesmanlike words. But we do not often get beyond words nowadays and sometimes even we go back upon them. A perusal of the report issued by the Government of India does not revive the fond illusion, so rudely dispelled by the recent educational policy of Lord Willingdon's Government, that this laudable view would not be honoured more in the breach than in the observance. The report in fact abruptly begins with the statement that the "war has not been without its effects on education in India." Financial stringency, we are told, has led to the placing of an embargo upon the Imperial grants which are held in Provincial balances and to a general policy of economy. The significance of the financial effect of the war on education mentioned in the report can be sufficiently realised only when it is borne in mind what an important part imperial "doles" have in recent years played in the development of education in all the provinces. It can only be added that the decision to place an embargo on these grants is very deplorable and is prompted by false ideas of economy in public expenditure, which should be distributed in such a manner as to satisfy the most essential needs of the people. For the rest, it is no consolation—except to those to whom figures mean only figures or to those who are not overwhelmed with the contemplation of the vast, almost illimitable, field of the "undone,"—that the total expenditure for 1914-15 amounted to Rs. 10,91,70,492, showing an increase of 12 millions; that the number of institutions which, in the preceding year, was 185,333 including 4,000 institutions in the Indian States, remained at 185,056 excluding the latter; that the number of pupils rose by 260,000 over the figures of the preceding year. That the progress attained in all directions, satisfactory as it is, could have been made infinitely more satisfactory will be apparent from a few facts. In the first place, the proportion of expenditure on education, namely, 10 crores of rupees nearly to the total revenue of the country, i.e. about 120 crores of rupees, which works out at no more than 8 per cent., is obviously disappointing. Again, the rate of progress as regards primary education,—the greatest need of the country,—has been especially disappointing. During the seven years ending with 31st March 1914, there was an average increase of 220,000 pupils, while the increase during 1914-15 was only 100,000. The total number of children in primary schools was in the same year about six millions and a half,—that is, only 17.7 per cent. of the population of school-going age were under instruction which is certainly not a great improvement on the percentage of the preceding year which was 17.6.

We used to be told that the only obstacle in the way of expansion of primary education was the lack of funds. This view the Government of India now seem to have modified greatly for they quote with approval the remarks of the Director of Public Instruction in the Central Provinces who says:

"There is no doubt that, if we were to throw considerations of efficiency to the winds, we could fill an indefinite number of additional badly housed and badly staffed institutions at a rate that would satisfy the most ardent believer in statistics."

Further the Report says:

"Efficiency is frequently decried as a watchword of obstruction. But the word too often means only the removal of the grosser defects and the provision of those elements which go to make up the simplest kind of educational institution."

All this is part of a familiar argument in a new garb. The defects certainly need to be removed. But it is pertinent to point out that chairs and desks and stone-buildings do not constitute the *sine qua non* of a development of primary education and an "efficiency" that makes any expansion exasperatingly slow, if not impossible, is not only not suited to the needs of the country but is not worth having at all.

Notes of the Day.

The Russian Advance.

The fall of Czernowitz sets the seal on the first stage of success in the Russian offensive in Galicia. It was said the other day that the Russians were not aiming at the capture of cities but the destruction of the armies of the enemy. But that does not affect the importance of the capture of a fortress like Czernowitz. The final destruction of the fleeing army, of which the Russians are in pursuit towards the Carpathians, will yet come. Further North the panic-stricken evacuation of Lutzk has been followed by the complete retirement of the enemy on the Vladmirvolynski-Sokal line, which runs due north of Lemberg, and the Russians are marching on Lemberg on both sides of the Dubno-Lemberg railway. Lemberg is as yet a comparatively far cry, as Brody intervenes as another point of resistance between Dubno and Lemberg. But the Austrians, as the telegram picturesquely has it, have no option but a hasty retreat towards Brody, if they wish to escape General Sakharoff's claws. The Germans seem to be rendering little effective assistance, and as yet only two Austrian divisions apparently have been withdrawn from the Italian front,—and replaced by Bulgarians, an open confession of the enemy's present weakness in men, seeing that the Bulgarians are wanted badly enough in Macedonia, where grave events must happen very soon.

Falsified Pessimism.

The fact that the Germans are keeping up the attacks on the Verdun defences may be taken as an implication that the Austrians are to be left to a large extent to their own resources. Verdun, the pessimistic Dr. Dillon, who seems to believe everything he reads in the German press, told us the other day, was to be a second Warsaw and it is, no doubt, in this faith that the Germans are making fresh sacrifices in fruitless and bloody attacks on the new Morthomme positions. There is, of course, method in this apparent madness; indeed it is not a very far-fetched assumption that the smashing of the French at Verdun is the last and only hope of achieving anything, before the practicability of a German offensive in any theatre of the war is wholly disposed of, and for the Germans the importance of saving themselves is greater than that of saving the Austrians. But Verdun has as yet obstinately refused to justify Dr. Dillon's pessimistic forecast, and it may be safely believed that it is not going to prove a second Warsaw, now or later, as anyone who had reflected on the difference between the military strength of the two places, the difference in circumstance and the relative strength of the opposing forces could have predicted.

The Death of Von Moltke.

The sudden death of General von Moltke is a grave loss to Germany. He was almost as great a man as his uncle the famous victor of 1871, and to his organising capacity and vision his country largely owes the possession of the wonderful war machine and the vast resources which enabled the great achievements of the last two years. In 1906, von Moltke became Chief of Staff and from that time, until the initial stages of the present campaign revealed the fact that victory was a matter of doubt, he continued to control the war machine. Whether von Moltke was as a great strategist as his uncle we shall be able to judge more clearly when the inside history of the war comes to be written. He fell into disgrace with the Kaiser who became impatient with the failures on the Western Front and was dismissed but was recently recalled to take part in a great War Council at Berlin, and had since apparently rejoined the General Staff, since the telegram announcing his death says he was representing the General Staff at the funeral of von der Goltz. Whether he was as a great a general as his uncle or not, there were certain qualities which both possessed,—iron determination, great power of organisation and intense perseverance.

Bengal Police Scandal.

The District Magistrate of Alipore has written to the Calcutta papers to explain that it was the magistracy and not the police who were responsible for Mr. C. E. Beaman's chauffeur being taken through the public streets handcuffed at the end of a rope. It is admitted that the chauffeur, a man of excellent character was twice previously arrested on charges of being concerned in certain dacoities and discharged for want of evidence. But, says Mr. Goode, his present arrest had nothing to do with the previous dacoities. He was arrested on information associating him with the accused in another case. His innocence or guilt has yet to be decided and we do not propose to follow the magistrate so dangerously near contempt of court as he goes in attempting to justify the police. But the mere fact, that the use of a rope and handcuffs is sanctioned by the regulations does not appear to us to be a justification for their use in the case of unconvicted, respectable persons. Mr. Beaman seems to be impressed with Mr. Goode's explanation. We are not. And we shall watch the development of the case with interest.

Education in the Nizam's Dominions.

The Nizam's Dominions are, perhaps, the most backward State in India in point of education, considering the vast extent of the territories comprised in it. During the last few years, however, a quickening of the pace has been observed. The Educational Department now is in the capable hands of Dr. A. Latifi, a distinguished member of the Indian Civil Service, whose services have been specially lent to the State to reorganise the department. Other educationists like Prof. N. G. Velinkar of Bombay, have also been imported into the Department, and are co-operating towards the desired end. It is too early yet to guage the effect of the overhauling of the educational machinery, but it may be safely presumed that Hyderabad will henceforth be actively on the move in educational matters. The Director of Public Instruction has just issued a report on the progress made during the year 1913-14, in which, though he explains that the year was of necessity "one of internal reorganisation rather than of extension and expansion," creditable advance in some directions is noticeable, particularly in respect of female education.

Poor Progress.

Twelve new girls schools came into existence during the year and the number of pupils rose by 609. For so large a State like Hyderabad, this advance cannot be held to be satisfactory, but then, as Dr. Latifi observes, female education in the Dominions is still in its infancy. One regrettable feature of female education in the State is the comparatively small proportion of Hindu students. This is stated to be due to the apathy of the lower castes of Hindus, who form the bulk of the population of the districts, the absence of religious instruction in the girls' schools meant for Hindus as distinguished from the Mussalman girls' school, and also, in some instances, the lack of proper educational facilities. Steps are being taken by the Department to remedy the latter two drawbacks at any rate. Apart from female education, no appreciable progress appears to have been made in any of the other branches. There was an increase of only 16 schools and 2,293 pupils in all the rest of the recognised educational institutions in the State. There were no additions during the year to the single first grade College and the 18 high schools that cater for the whole State. The College being located in Hyderabad and 14 out of 18 high schools being either in Hyderabad or Secunderabad, practically only four high schools exist to meet the needs of the population in the districts. As regards primary education, the increase in the number of schools for both boys and girls was not more than 22. We are told by the Director that there are still 1,400 villages with a population of at least 1,000 schools which have no provision for education. Dr. Latifi says, however, that steps are being taken to establish a public or aided school in each one of these.

OVERCROWDING IN TRAINS.

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE"

Sir,—It is a historical fact that when attempts were first made to suppress the fiendish business of slave trade, a hue and cry was raised by persons, or rather fiends, who had vested interests in it, that the slaves were quite happy and contented with their lot, that they never wished to be freed and that the persons who sought to emancipate them, were mere faddists or morbid people. I am therefore not surprised to see that a correspondent writes to a daily in defence of the fiendish business of overcrowding in trains which the Indian railway companies have been conducting for the last twenty years and more. He says: "There are good reasons to believe that the Indian passengers like to be overcrowded and that they are never so happy as when they are overcrowded. They have quietly put up with overcrowding, for generations. It is only the grievance-mongers who have discovered that overcrowding in trains is a curse. These busybodies masquerading under the cloak of humanity and justice try to make out that overcrowing afflicts the body and mind of the passengers."

In support of his sublime reasoning, the writer quotes the statement made some time ago by a former President of the Railway Board, namely "there are good reasons to believe that Indian passengers like to travel in goods waggons." This worthy champion of overcrowding laughs to scorn the idea of moralty in business and cynically avows that greed and lust for gold has ever been and will ever be the only one guiding principle of business corporations like the Indian railway companies.

The letter is full of satrical hits at the writers who have been engaged in the righteous work of denouncing overcrowding. But it will serve the useful purpose of opening the eyes of Indians to the eggregious folly of leaving the management of their national railways in the hands of companies, who are dominated by nothing else except "the greed and lust for gold."

I am a staunch advocate of the use of the emergency chain for the removal of overcrowding; but a much more staunch advocate of the prevention of overcrowding, by placing all our national railways under government management without any delay.

I do not blame the enthusiasts over the Vaidya and Jahverilal cases. I agree with them that we should have thousands of Vaidyas and Jhaverilals. But what I plead is that along with the agitation for a more frequent use of the emergency chain to remove overcrowding, there should be agitation for the government management of our national railways to prevent overcrowding. The management by companies has proved to be unmitigated *Zoolum* and must end immediately.—Yours, etc.

CHATTERJEA.

THE WAR.

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

CZERNOWITZ OCCUPIED.

RUSSIANS MARCHING ON LEMBERG

GERMANS REPULSED AT MORT HOMME.

ITALIAN LINE HOLDS FIRM.

Czernowitz was occupied by the Russians last Saturday afternoon after desperate fighting. An Austrian communiqué confirms the capitulation of the town, which, it states, had to be evacuated by the Austrian troops owing to the concentrated artillery fire of a superior enemy.

The Russians are now marching on Lemberg from the north-east side, on both sides of the Dubno-Lemberg railway.

On the western front, after a very violent bombardment, the Germans made several attacks on the new French positions at Mort Homme, which, despite the use of liquid fire, were repulsed with heavy losses.

On the Italian front the enemy have been making determined efforts to break the Italian line south-west of Asiago, but have always been repulsed with very heavy losses. There has been no withdrawal of enemy forces from this front.

King George during a recent visit to the Grand Fleet addressed the representatives of units on parade in which he thanked them for the splendid work the Fleet had done in the Jutland battle.

General von Moltke died while representing the General Staff at the memorial service for General von der Goltz in the Reichstag.

The Economic Conference at Paris has come to a close. A series of resolutions were unanimously passed.

Official and Personal.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 18.

Sir Matthew Nathan has returned to the Army.

RUSSIANS CAPTURE CZERNOWITZ.

ON THE ROAD TO LEMBERG.

FALL OF CZERNOWITZ.

OCCUPIED BY RUSSIANS.

BRUSSILOFF MAKING GOOD PROGRESS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, June 18.

After desperate fighting the Russians have occupied Czernowitz.

The communiqué says:—Despite the enemy's resistance and repeated counter-attacks, General Brussiloff's forces continue to progress in various directions.

At four yesterday afternoon General Letchitzky's troops stormed Czernowitz bridgehead on the left bank of the Pruth and occupied Czernowitz after desperate fighting, fords and bridges having been destroyed.

GENL. KALEDINE'S SUCCESSES.

In the bridgehead fighting we took over a thousand prisoners and captured guns in the town. We are pursuing the enemy, who are retreating towards the Carpathians.

General Kaledine repulsed desperate counter-attacks in the Styr and Stokhod regions.

Including the Germans brought from the French front, over two thousand Austrian and German prisoners have been brought in. General Kaledine has taken since June 5th 71,000 men and has captured 83 guns and 236 machine-guns.

On the Dvina front there has been violent artillery fighting.

AUSTRIAN CONFIRMATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, June 18.

An Austrian communiqué says:—Yesterday the garrison at Czernowitz bridgehead was compelled to withdraw before the concentrated artillery fire of a superior enemy.

At night the enemy forced the passage of the Pruth at several points and entered Czernowitz. Our troops evacuated the town.

STORMING OF THE TOWN.

GERMAN PAPER'S GRAPHIC DESCRIPTION.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, June 18.

The "Berliner Tageblatt" publishes a graphic description of the scenes in Czernowitz from the enemy side. The writer says:—

The actual struggle for possession of the town began on Whitsunday. It was preceded by a curt police proclamation which warned the population that the town would be bombarded that day.

A heartrending exodus began. Endless streams of Christians, Jews, Germans, Rumanes, Poles and Ruthenians passed along the streets, but the shells were already shrieking overhead. The same scenes were witnessed on the Monday with the addition of the smoke and glare of fires caused by the shells.

The Town Council issued encouraging reports every hour, but on Monday night the intensity of the bombardment made us shudder. On Tuesday the fighting became very desperate

There was a lull in the afternoon, but on Wednesday the bombardment was hellish, as if a thousand volcanoes were vomitting fire on the town. Storming columns were now assailing the trenches, but the defence was most heroic.

RUSSIANS MARCHING ON LEMBERG.

BRILLIANT STORMING FEAT.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

PETROGRAD, June 18.

North of Lemberg the enemy are falling back strongly defeated to the Vladimir Volynsk-Sokal line, to which the Germans are speeding reinforcements.

The Russians are now advancing from the north-east direction on Lemberg on both sides of the Dubno-Lemberg railway.

The Russians have performed the brilliant feat of storming over three miles of formidable enemy positions along the flooded Pliashevka flanked by a series of ten lakes and supported by fire from the heights. This operation in conjunction with the capture of Rostock forest decides the fate of the whole Kremenez region.

The enemy has no option to escape General Sakharoff's claws but a hasty retreat westwards towards Brody, leaving another section of the Lemberg railway in Russian hands.

ENEMY'S PANIC-STRICKEN FLIGHT FROM LUTZK.

The latest news from Lutzk shows that the evacuation developed into panic-stricken flight. A Russian armoured car detachment dashed through the enemy fire and reached the heart of Lutzk, adding to the confusion and enabling the Russians to occupy the trenches and town with the smallest losses.

THE JUTLAND VICTORY.

KING GEORGE THANKS THE FLEET.

MESSAGE TO ADMIRAL JELLICOE.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 19.

King George during a recent visit to the Grand Fleet addressed the representatives of units on parade as follows:—

You waited nearly two years with most exemplary patience for the opportunity of engaging the enemy's fleet. I understand how trying this period was and how great was the relief when you knew on May 31st that the enemy had been sighted. Unfavourable weather and approaching darkness prevented a complete result, but you did everything possible in the circumstances. You drove the enemy to his harbours and inflicted very severe losses. You added another page to the glorious traditions of the British Navy. You could not do more. I thank you for the splendid work.

The King at the conclusion of his visit sent this message to Admiral Jellicoe:—

The name of the British Navy has never been higher in the eyes of your fellow-countrymen. Good luck. Good speed you. May your future efforts be blessed with complete success.

DAMAGED GERMAN CRUISER FRANKFURT.

OFFICER'S BODY PICKED UP.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

COPENHAGEN, June 18.

A Danish smack has brought in the body of an officer of the German cruiser Frankfurt.

A previous telegram from Copenhagen stated that the "Kieler Zeitung" admitted that the new German cruiser Frankfurt had been damaged in the Jutland battle. The finding of the officer's body is therefore presumptive evidence, that the Frankfurt foundered as the result of the damage sustained.

MEXICAN THREAT TO AMERICA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, June 18.

The Commander in Chief on the Mexican border announces that the Carranzist leader at Chihuahua has threatened that any further American movement will be the signal for a Mexican attack.

MISHAP TO CLAN LINER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 18.

The liner Clan Ross outward bound collided with a coal elevator at Birkenhead. A fire broke out in the forehold where the cargo was mainly sulphur. Eventually the vessel was successfully docked.

RUSSIA'S GLORIOUS VICTORY IN GALICIA.

TSAR CONGRATULATED BY EMPEROR OF JAPAN.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

PETROGRAD, June 18.

The Tsar has received a telegram from the Emperor of Japan congratulating him on the glorious victory in Galicia.

NEW MORT HOMME POSITIONS

ENEMY ATTACKS ALL REPULSED.

GERMAN FAILURES AT THIAUMONT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, June 18.

This afternoon's communiqué says:—After a very violent bombardment the Germans made several attacks on our new Mort Homme positions. Despite the use of liquid fire they were repulsed with serious losses. We entirely maintained our previous gains.

A series of enemy attacks north of Thiaumont failed bloodily. A grenade attack on the approaches to Hill 320 was repulsed.

We brought down five enemy aeroplanes at Verdun and two Fokkers east of Bezanges. One was on fire. One of our machines was compelled to alight.

A French air-squadron bombed enemy depots at Semide railway station and factories at Thionville, causing two explosions and aviation establishments at Etain and Tergniere.

Enemy aeroplanes bombed Pont-a-Mousson, Nancy and Baccarat, doing insignificant damage.

ARTILLERY DUEL NORTH OF VERDUN

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, June 19.

Last night's communiqué said:—The artillery duel on the northern Verdun front assumed a certain intensity in the region of Hill 304 and in the sector north of the village of Thiaumont. There was no infantry attack.

Quiet prevailed elsewhere except in Argonne where active mining continued.

BRITISH FRONT.

HOSTILE AERIAL ACTIVITY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 18.

To-night's communiqué from General Haig says:—There was much flying yesterday. Owing to better weather there has been a marked increase in hostile aerial activity.

One British machine attacked a reconnaissance of eight enemy machines and drove two down in enemy lines.

There were altogether thirty combats in the air but no other decisive results. Otherwise the last twenty-four hours have been quiet.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA AMENDMENT BILL.

LONDON CHAMBER'S OPPOSITION.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 17.

At a meeting of the Council of the London Chamber of Commerce it was decided to oppose the further passage of the Government of India Amendment Bill until Clause 2 is omitted.

It was reported that strong representations had been made to the London Chamber on that point by the Chambers of Commerce of Bombay, Burma and Upper India.

THE CITY AND SUBURBAN.

CALCUTTA, June 19.

The following is the result of the City and Suburban,, as given in a private cable received here:—

Julian	1.
Ganglally	2.
Achtor	3.

Betting: 4 to 1 Julian, 7 to 4 Ganglally, 8 to 1 Achtor.

NEGLIGENT USE OF FIREARM.

TWO CONSTABLES SHOT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 19.

At the High Court to-day before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Walmsley, the Deputy Legal Remembrancer moved on behalf of the Local Government for enhancement of the sentence passed on George Foreman by the Sub-Divisional Officer of Barrackpur.

Foreman, an engineer in the Kankinara Jute Mill, was riding a car attached to a motor bicycle driven by his friend. While near a village Foreman fired twice and the bullets hit two constables who were about a hundred yards off. The injuries were however, slight. The magistrate convicted Foreman of negligent conduct and fined him Rs. 150.

Their lordships saw no reason to interfere with the sentence.

ITALIAN LINE STANDS FIRM.

ENEMY'S VIOLENT EFFORTS THWARTED.

NO WITHDRAWAL OF ENEMY FORCES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ROME, June 18.

The communiqué says:—South-west of Asiago the enemy have renewed their violent efforts to break our line. They have always been repulsed with very heavy losses.

Between the rivers Frenzela and Maravesina our infantry continues to advance though impeded by intense artillery fire and wooded country.

In the fight on June 16th we took 306 prisoners and twelve machine-guns in addition to those already reported.

There has been no withdrawal of enemy forces from the Italian front. As our counter-offensive develops it will become constantly more difficult.

DEATH OF GENERAL VON MOLTKE.

DIED AT VON DER GOLTZ'S MEMORIAL SERVICE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, June 18.

General von Moltke died this afternoon while representing the General Staff at the memorial service for General von der Goltz in the Reichstag.

THE PARIS CONFERENCE.

ECONOMIC UNION OF ALLIES REALISED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

PARIS, June 18.

Interviewed with regard to the Economic Conference Lord Crewe said that the decisions would be approved alike by Allies and neutrals and would convince our enemies of the ability of the Allies definitively to end Germany's dream of economic hegemony.

The Russian delegate said that the economic union of the Allies had been realised. It would make neutrals understand that both their interests and their security forbad an alliance with the Teutonic nations.

ECONOMIC CONFERENCE CLOSED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, June 18.

The Economic Conference has closed. A series of resolutions were unanimously passed. They will be published.

OVER-AGE LONDON VOLUNTEERS REVIEWED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, June 18.

Field-Marshal French reviewed in Hyde Park ten thousand of the London over-age Volunteers who were recently recognised by the War Office.

NEW ZEALAND'S FINANCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WELLINGTON, June 18.

The Budget shows a surplus of two millions.

A CORRECTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 18.

A correction received shows that yesterday's Singapore message should have read as follows:—

SINGAPORE, June 17.

The Legislative Council has unanimously resolved to contribute the Imperial revenue two hundred thousand sterling annually for five years and also for further five years if Colonial resources permit.

The message as originally transmitted stated:—The Legislative Council has unanimously resolved to contribute to the Imperial revenue two hundred thousand sterling annually for five years if the Colonial resources permit.

VICEROY'S ASSENT TO U. P. MUNICIPAL BILL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 19.

H. E. the Viceroy has given his assent to the United Provinces Municipal Bill.

COLABA MOTOR SMASH.

PORT TRUST ENGINEER CHARGED.

ALLEGED RASH AND NEGLIGENT DRIVING.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Spiers charged Mr. L. R. Hearn, an engineer employed in the Bombay Port Trust, with driving his motor car No. 4173, in a manner so rash and negligent as to endanger human life, Mr. P Godinho and Mr. Frank DeSousa defended the accused. Mr. Khurshed F. Nariman watched the proceedings on behalf of Bapuji S. Anklesaria, driver of a taxi-car.

The accused pleaded not guilty, saying he would make his statement later on.

Mr. Spiers said he would ask for a remand in the case but applied that one of the witnesses, who was leaving for Delhi at night, might be examined.

BANK AGENT'S EVIDENCE.

The application was granted and the evidence of Mr. Robert MacPherson, agent to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China at Delhi, was recorded. Examined by Mr. Spiers he said he had been taking a taxi-drive on Saturday afternoon with his brother, the Rev. George MacPherson, who had been invalided down from Mesopotamia and was at the Colaba Station Hospital. As his brother was in weak condition, witness had given instructions to the driver to drive slowly and the driver followed the instructions. They left the hospital about 4-10 p.m. and during the drive they were engrossed in conversation the whole time. About 6 p.m. witness's attention was drawn by the car taking a sudden swerve to the right, past the Colaba railway station. The swerve was so sudden that he rose from his seat but his brother could not owing to his state of health. Witness then saw the accused's car coming straight at them from the opposite direction at a speed of about twenty miles an hour. He shouted to the accused who was coming in front of him, and immediately afterwards the contact of the accused's car sent him head over heels over the door. On getting up he was pleased to see his brother sitting quietly in the car. The Rev. George MacPherson was then assisted out of the car and put in a victoria. Witness on glancing round saw a man with a terrible gash on the face. The taxi-car stopped at once but he did not know when the accused's car stopped as he was attending to his brother. At the time the taxi took the sudden swerve to the right it was on the proper side of the road. When the contact took place they were overtaking a gharry which was either stationary or moving slowly. The accused's car came up from the opposite direction and his proper side was quite clear of traffic. They were passing the gharry and the taxi therefore could not have swerved to the left instead of to the right.

Cross-examined by Mr. Godinho, the witness said he was engaged in talking to his brother at the time the taxi-car swerved to the right. The hood was up. When he got up the accused's car was practically on them.

INSPECTOR SPIERS EXAMINED.

In answer to the Magistrate, Mr. Spiers said he had evidence that the accused had liquor, his eyes were red and his face flushed. After the collision the accused left the injured party (Mr. Binnie) where he was and went to a house three or four houses away. He (Mr. Spiers) found him there stretched on a cot and fast asleep.

Mr. Godinho said all this would be explained by them. Fortunately there were two doctors and two nurses on the scene. He would state later on the condition in which his client was.

In reply to the Magistrate, Mr. Spiers said he had the accused examined by a doctor.

Dr. Victor DeSa, Assistant Surgeon at the St. George's Hospital, examined by Mr. Spiers, deposed to the accused having been brought to the hospital by a friend about 7-30 p.m. on Saturday. The accused stated there was a collision between his own car and a taxi with the result that he was knocked against the glass and "the handle." The accused had a contused wound 1/4 inch by 1/8 inch on the lower lip and he stated that a piece of incisor on the upper left was knocked off, nearly half. Witness said it was impossible to believe that this second injury could have been due to the collision.

In reply to the Magistrate, the witness said the accused's breath smelt of alcohol. The accused's eyes were congested and his face flushed. Witness could not say that the accused had been drunk. The accused did not appear to be drunk.

Cross-examined by Mr. Godinho, the witness said that if a European kept knocking about in the sun he would expect his face to be flushed. When the accused came to the hospital he (the accused) was quite fit and talked all right. A man's breath might smell of liquor even if he took half a peg of liquor. It was quite possible that a man might get flushed by great and sudden excitement. Witness did not notice that the accused was in a very nervous state when he came to the hospital.

Mr. Spiers said some of his witnesses were in hospital and he applied for a remand.

In reply to the Magistrate, Mr. Spiers said Mr. E. Binnie, who was in the accused's car and had been injured, had made a statement that they had been moving about in the car from seven o'clock in the morning visiting different places. Mr. Binnie was now getting all right in the hospital.

The further hearing was adjourned to the 4th July. The accused, who had been bailed out by the Police in a sum of Rs. 500, was allowed the same bail.

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

CONFIDENCE TRICK.

DEAF AND DUMB SENTENCED TO IMPRISONMENT.

THE KING-EMPEROR v. DADAMIA MAHMED CHHEL.

(Before Justices Batchelor and Shah.)

This was a reference made to the High Court by Mr. W. W. Smart, District Magistrate of Panch Mahals, under section 341 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

One Dadamia Mahmed Chhel of Botad was charged with committing several offences of cheating under section 420 I.P.C. The accused is deaf and dumb; and although nobody could undertake to explain to him the proceedings in the court, the cases against him were conducted before Mr. Hamid A. Ali, First Class Magistrate of Godhra, as required by the Criminal Procedure Code and the proceedings resulted in conviction.

The accused Dadamia Mahmed Chhel was tried on a charge of playing the confidence trick and cheating certain persons of Malao under section 420, I.P.C.

The accused had cheated one Moti Shanker and made him pay altogether about Rs. 550; Soma Khatoo into paying Rs. 68 and Nathi, wife of one Sabhai Nathi, into paying Rs. 85. The cheating consisted in making these people believe that by paying Dadamia, they could propitiate the Panch Pir into filling their jars and boxes with money.

Some years ago, one Adam Vali of Malao got knowledge of the wonders worked by Dadamia, son of the famous conjurer Mahamed Chhel, through the favour of a Pir in Botad. Accordingly when one Nathji of Malao, whose wife was much troubled by evil spirits, poured out his woes before Adam, the latter suggested recourse to Dadamia. Nathji got Adam to write to Dadamia who replied that the evil spirit could be driven out if they went to Botad. They went there and were duped.

Over Moti Shankar, the accused Dadamia had a hold on account of Moti's extreme credulity, over Nathi and Salwa from the fact that Salwa's wife, who had had no heir, was now "enceinte" through the prayers of Dadamia and the favour of the Pir.

The complainants in the meantime found that they had been duped and disgraced and made cats' paws. The police were informed and the accused was arrested.

Their Lordships after hearing arguments sentenced the accused Dadamia to two months' rigorous imprisonment on each of the charges, i.e. six months' imprisonment on the three charges.

Mr. T. R. Desai appeared for the accused.

The Government Pleader represented the Crown.

PROSECUTION UNDER THE FOREST ACT

ACCUSED ACQUITTED.

VITHAL NILKANTH JOTISHI v. THE KING-EMPEROR.

(Before Justices Batchelor and Shah.)

This was a criminal application for revision against the decision of Mr. Monteath, District Magistrate of Karwar.

The applicant was charged with erecting a saw-pit in the Shiddar village of the Karwar District within a mile of the Reserved Forest and converting wood into planks, etc. without obtaining the permission of the Forest Department. The Second Class Magistrate of Karwar found the accused guilty and convicted and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 25 or in default to suffer simple imprisonment for a week, under rule 26 section 81 of the Indian Forest Act.

The applicant's defence was that he had bought the ready sawed planks of the jack wood from one Pisso Naik and other planks from one Ganpath Shetti.

The Magistrate refused to believe the defence and held that the accused got the wood sawed without permission.

Their Lordships set aside the conviction and sentence and ordered the fine if paid to be refunded. Their Lordships observed that having regard to the words of the explanation to rule 26, section 81, the act of the applicant did not constitute an offence.

Mr. S. V. Palekar appeared for the accused.

The Government Pleader represented the Crown.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR TUESDAY, THE 20TH OF JUNE, 1916.

BEFORE MR. JUSTICE BEAMAN.

In the Division Court No. 53.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

SHORT CAUSES.

499-15.—Mulji & Tha, Hooseinbhai Fazalbhai Peermahomed, v. Karimbhai Peermahomed, Captain & V.

516-15.—Mulji & Tha, Hooseinbhai Fazalbhai, & anr, v. Karimbhai Peermahomed, Captain & V.

159-16.—Dikshit D & Pur, Dilsadally Najumdin, v. Nasirally Mansurally.

223-16.—Jehangir G & B, Ratanji Jamsetji Tata, v. Rahimbhai Molubhai, & anr.

253-16.—Purnanand & Co., Nathubhai Karparam, v. Jeewanchand Lallubhai, a firm, Tyabji D & Co.

278-16.—Payne & Co., Khan Bahadur Hakim Mahomed Dayam, v. Ebrahim Adamji Pirbhoy.

307-16.—Motichand & D, Jesinglal Kalidas, v. Messrs. Tyab Haji, a firm, Ardesir H D & Co.

334-16.—Payne & Co., The Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd, v. P. V. Raumnim.

335-16.—Payne & Co., The Indian and Peninsular Steam Navgn. Co., Ltd., v. Bhai Dhansing Kishanlal Pandit.

383-16 M. B. Chothia Messrs. Karim Dagroo, a firm, v. Dada Mohedin & ors.

400-16.—Khambatta & Co., Kering Rupchand & Co., a firm, v. Wybert P Smith, Captain of S. S. "Kanzler."

471-16.—Motichand & D, The Bombay Provincial Bank Ltd., v. Vithaldas Manji & anr.

486-16.—Payne & Co., The Indian and Peninsular Steam Nagn. Co., Ltd., v. Narendra Bishram Shah, Dastur & Co.

534-16.—Soonderdas & Co., Krishnaji Trimback Ranade, Mahadev Narayen Karve & anr.

571-16.—Patell & Eze., Nathan Ezekiel Divekar, v. Memdu Ismail Haji Jusab Salleh & anr, Amin & Desai.

572-16.—Manchershaw & N, Mayaram Mahidhar Jain & anr, v. Purshotam Hari Ranade & anr, M. V. Gokhale.

578-16.—Captain & V, Mamjibai Khatau, v. Hiralal Parashram & Co., a firm.

589-16.—N C Dalal, Bhagwandas Vithaldas Patell, v. Borah Allibhai Rajabally, Motichand & D.

591-16.—Motichand & D, Motilal Ichalal Gandhi, v. Keshowlal Sakhidas Sanghani.

592-16.—Motichand & D, Laxmidas Goverdhandas Tejpal, v. The Indian Mineral Co., a firm.

597-16.—Crawford B & Co., Makenzie's Saw Mills Ld., v. Rajoo Babaji.

600-16.—Rustomji & Gir, Gulam Hoosein Mulla Ganji & anr, v. Naoroji Jamsetji Plumber.

UNDEFENDED NEW LONG CAUSES.

303-16.—Motichand & D, The Asian Commercial Assurance Co., Ld., v. Charu Chandra Neitra.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

COMMERCIAL CAUSES.

1-16.—Edg G W & Co., Chhaganlal Vahalchand v. Abdulla bin Ali Nakhoda, & anr, Daph F & D.

884-15.—Judah & S, The Bhupendra Flour Mills Co., Ld., v. Khamisa Haji Jan Mahomed, Craigie B & C.

LONG CAUSES.

1422-15.—Bhai K & G, The Pioneer Bank Ld., (in liquidation), v. Vishwanath Keshav Salvekar, Judah & S.

1204-15.—Payne & Co., Jethalal Khimji Chavtawalla, v. D K G L Narayen & Co., a firm, Matu J & M.

994-15.—C P D'Cunha, Carshnadas Santos, widow, v. Dominic Joseph Pinto, & ors, Captain & V, C P D'Cunha.

149-15.—Little & Co., Marshall & Co., a firm, v. Naginchand Fulchand, a firm, M. B. Chothia.

675-15.—Payne & Co., Jamnabai, widow, v. Odhavji Dhanjibhai & ors, Smeth B & Co.

136-13.—Mulji & Tha, Lakhmidas Pragji & Co., a firm, v. The Trustees of the Port of Bombay, Little & Co.

780-13.—Mulla & Mulla, Bejanji Rustomji Kanga, v. The Surat Swadeshi Sp. & Wg. Co., Ld.

956-13.—Payne & Co., The Credit Bank of India, Ld., v. The Bombay Wg. & Mfg. Co., Ld.

1035-15.—Rustomji & Gin, Yemnabai, widow, & ors, v. Noor Mahomed Beg Mahomed & ors, Little & Co., Captain & V.

1298-15.—N C Dalal, Popatlal Anandji, v. Hemchand Raichand & anr.

289-15.—Tyabji D & Co., Doongersey Ganji & Co., a firm, v. Jethmal Jamnadas Bhai K & G.

666-15.—Vachhad & Co., Messrs. Basantlal Gorukhram, a firm, v. Messrs. Shionarayen Baldeodas a firm, Tyabji D & Co.

76-14.—Ard H D & Co., Damji Dewsey Virpar, v. Haji Jusub Haji Mahomed, Captain & V.

1289-15.—Bhai K & G, Ranchhordas Dharsey, v. Ramchandra Madhavram Bhat, G H Dalal.

883-15.—Mulji & Tha, Nanabhai Nowroji Sethna, v. Rustomji Furdanji Shroff, & ors, Mulla & M, Mulji & Tha.

BEFORE MR. JUSTICE KEMP.

In the Division Court No. 40.

FOR CONSENT DECREE.

419-16.—Bhai K & G, The Pioneer Bank Ld., in Liquidation, v. Gangadhar Govind Desai, Nanu H & Co.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

744-15—Smetham B and Co, Wanna Rajaji and Co a firm v Krishnarao Gopalrao Gaikwad, Sabnis and G, Part heard by D J 10-4-16.

797-14.—Merwanji K & Co., Bansidhar Gopaldas a firm, v. Lakhmidas Ludha & anr, Madhowji K & Ch Part Heard, Mirza M and M, 19-4-16.

776-15—Khunderao L and M, Nawaballi Amirkhan v Nazirkhan Amirkhan, Amin and Desai. Part heard by D J 17-2-16.

414-14—Matu J and M, The National Financing and Com. Corp. Ltd v Dhurmapa Appaji Subhedhar, Surajmal and Co. As part heard by D J 6-8-15.

S C 585-16.—Raghavaya N & Co., Ramappa Malhappa Korave a firm, v. Mitha Abdul Latiff Oosman, a firm, Little & Co.

155-11.—Kanga & S, Pandharinath Madonji, v. Rajaram Tukaram and anr, Mans H M & Co.

553-15.—Ardeshir H D & Co., Raja Bahadur Motilal Shivlal, v. The Poona Cotton & Silk Mafg Co., Ld., in Liquidation, Bhaishanker K & G.

1320-12.—Edgelow G W & Co., Dhulaji Hakmaji & ors, v. Gulabchand Vanva & ors, Jehangir M & Somji.

1313-15.—Jehangir S M & H, Nemchand Manockchand & anr, v. Tuljaram Harakhchand & ors, Khanderao L & M, Agst. 3rd Deft only.

1131-13.—Patell and Ez, Rahimtulla Meherally and ors, v. Kassambhai Allibhai, Payne and Co.

183-16.—Payne and Co., Khensabai, widow and anr, v. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla, Kt and ors, Payne and Co., Patell & Ez.

187-15—Jehangir G and B, Gulam Abbas Tyaballi v. Hassanalli Tyaballi and anr, Payne & Co. For Postponement.

767-15.—Motichand & D, Dhanji Rugnath Mody & ors, v. Benkorebai, & ors, Madh K & Co., Edg G W & Co.

47-15.—Little & Co., The Indian Specie Bank Ld, (in liquidation), v. Nagindas Harjiwandas Nanawati, Hiralal & Co.

93-16.—Mulla and Mulla, Haji Aba Haji Noor Mahomed v. Ibram Sulleman, Payne & Co.

47-16.—Dubash & Co., Sherinbai, v. Jaiji Nowroji Dubash & ors, Surveyor & Co.

67-16.—Craigie B & Co., Joseph John Bolton & ors, v. Cheniram Jasraj & anr, Mulla & Mulla.

82-16.—Little & Co., Aishabai & anr, v. Gordhandas Ranchhoddas Bhagat, Edg G W & Co.

1229-15.—Payne & Co., Sir Shapurji Burjorji Broacha, v. Kaluram Ramsukh, a firm, Dik Dh & P, Pandia & Co.

BEFORE THE PROTHONOTARY IN HIS OFFICE.

P P No. 7-15.—In Person, Radhabai, v. Ramchandra Bhimaji & anr, D J Man.

P P No. 34-15.—In Person, Umabai, widow, v. Atmaram Moreshwar & ors.

GENERAL HELMUTH VON MOLTKE.

Who died at a Memorial Service for Field Marshall von Der Goltz in the Reichstag.

FIELD MARSHAL BARON VON DER GOLTZ.

Who is believed to have been assassinated by Turks. It was at the Memorial Service in his honour that General von Moltke died.

GENERAL BRUSSILOFF.

One of the leading and most successful Russian Generals in the great offensive.

INDIA AND THE COMING REORGANISATION.

MR. SASTRY ON CONGRESS COMMITTEE'S SCHEME.

The Hon. Mr. Srinivas Sastry, President of the Servants of India Society, addressed a public meeting at Belgaum last week on "This year's Congress."

The lecturer at the outset congratulated the people of Belgaum on having held a large and influential Conference at which the Congress Constitution amendments, adopted by the Bombay Congress, were accepted as a compromise by the party that had stood aloof from it all these years. He hoped that when they came to the Lucknow Session, the reunion would be complete and cordial, extending not only to the aims but to the methods and spirit of that body as well. Of all sections of the delegates, none would be more welcome than the party who came back under a compelling sense of duty to the community after having been divided for a time. The reunion was opportune because the Lucknow Session would have to consider and adopt a scheme of political reconstruction for India, so as to give her a position more or less of equality with the Self-Governing Colonies Any demands that might be put forward would have a chance only if they had behind them the support and authority of duly elected representatives of all schools of progressives in the country. The All-India Congress Committee had framed a tentative scheme of reforms, which was still in the confidential stage; but he did not think it would be a breach of confidence to tell the audience what, in outline, were its underlying principles; for the expectant country had a right to know that the All-India Congress Committee were doing their best to voice the eager aspirations of the people. In the Colonies and in England, in spite of the great preoccupation of the war, people were looking ahead to the changes in politics, society etc., that would be needed after the war, and amongst other things, India also occupied their attention. While some of our public men were hesitating here whether they might consider this subject, politicians in England, in any way concerned with Indian affairs, had already indicated what to them appeared necessary. The hesitation of our leaders, however, was to be utterly deprecated. Some seemed to wait in order that they might know by some process of divination what was likely in the end to be granted, so that they might now demand it and save their credit for statemanship and practical wisdom. They forget however that among English politicians there were men who were shrewd enough not to give themselves away beforehand and were straining their ears with anxiety to know what India would demand. Between these two group of people who waited for one another, the time for action was rapidly passing away. Indians were primarily interested in the matter. They had to acquire rights which had been promised them for long and they had to remember that what they were likely to get in the end would be, to a large extent, determined by what they demanded, how they demanded it and the strength, the energy and the united authority of the people that lay behind it.

CONGRESS COMMITTEE'S SCHEME.

Within the last 24 hours, news had been received that a company of Konkani and Deshastha Brahamins was to be formed to serve in the battlefields of the Empire. Though not much in itself, it was a happy indication of the changed angle of vision and it was to be hoped that the Company would soon be formed and bring credit to the Brahamin Class. Of the contrary kind were certain other proposals on behalf of India. For example Lord Islington had brought forward in the House of Lords certain changes in the Government of India Act which, in his opinion, would command the support of Indian leaders. We knew however that they were entirely unacceptable to the public opinion of this country. This is typical of what would happen all round, if we kept our lips sealed while other people were busying themselves with Indian affairs. Another idea of dangerous consequences to us was that in the future reconstitution of the Empire the great Self-Governing Colonies should be admitted to a share with Great Britian, in the government of the Dependencies of the Empire; and the London "Times" has recently blessed the proposal. It would mean that this great and ancient country might be placed under the heel of colonies of yesterday from whom, in recent times, they had received indignities which they were trying hard to forget as Indian blood was mingling with colonial blood in the battlefields of the Empire. But they should resent it as an intolerable insult that the colonies should govern them and they would bear a great deal before they submitted to the humiliation. The scheme of the All-India Congress Committee would not amount to full responsible Government as understood in the colonies but would be a great step towards it; for, responsible Government meant the power of the legislature to turn out the executive and replace them by another which commanded a majority vote. This implied a system of ins and outs and a fully developed division of partiesor schools of political thought. It was difficult to say whether India would develop along those lines, as the experience neither of the colonies nor of the other countries of the West that had adopted the party system was quite encouraging. Even in England, the party system was, by some competent observers, pronounced to be failing and it was therefore quite in the fitness of things that the scheme devised for India's future should not proceed on such a basis.

FISCAL AUTONOMY.

The Legislative assemblies, both Imperial and Provincial, were to be entirely or overwhelmingly composed of the elected representatives of the people, so that the policy of our Government should hereafter be in accord with their wishes and not, as often now counter to them. The executive were to carry out the wishes of the Legislature and become subordinate to it, though they might not be removeable by a vote of want of confidence; and the personnel of the executive and of the great services should be more largely Indian than heretofore and Indians should have an adequate measure of fiscal autonomy subject, of course, to reservations that might be considered inevitable In a full scheme of reconstitution, provision should be made for other branches of the Government, but the All India Congress Committee had not yet framed the entire scheme; and he might be allowed to say that it was highly probable that subjects like the elective franchise, the judiciary and local self-Government would receive due and enlightened consideration. The franchise should be as large as possible so that it might afford a means of political education for the great mass of our people. The judiciary should be wholly separated from the revenue and the executive and placed under the jurisdiction of High Courts.

As to local Self-Government, the matter will have to be very carefully considered; but in the opinion of the speaker, besides the question of their resources that of their constitution was in this context of particular importance. He would recommend their becoming wholly elective, so as to be a real training ground for the larger measure of self-government to which India was looking forward. That official control over these bodies should be exerted from outside and not from inside, was one of the cardinal principles of Lord Ripon's famous resolution of 1882 and it was a pity that it had not been carried out during these 35 years.

CLAIMS OF MINORITIES.

One of the greatest difficulties that any scheme would have to encounter was the adjustment of the claims of Mahomedans and perhaps other minorities and of the great classes who considered themselves not so advanced as the Brahamins and therefore likely to suffer in any scheme framed on radical principles. In the last week of August, the Committees of the Congress and the Moslem League are to confer together and arrive at a settlement on the great question of separate representation. The speaker hoped that the country at large would accept the settlement in a spirit of complete cordiality for above all things it had to be remembered that it was better to have something short of perfection which commanded the assent of all sections of the people than to have a scheme which was perfect according to radical ideas but which commanded the assent of some sections only. Guarantees might also have to be provided, though it was difficult to foreshadow them, so, as to enable the non-Brahamin classes in the southern half of India at least to feel that their interests would be duly protected in the future Government of India. Considerations of this kind might give the constitution a somewhat cumbrous character, which would not stand the test of logic or embody definite principles; but logic never ruled human affairs exclusively and in India its application had very stern limitations among the traditions of castes and sects dividing people into communities which were conscious of separate and even antagonistic interests.

A DANGEROUS DOCTRINE.

The speaker then referred to a dangerous doctrine advanced by certain of our candid Anglo-Indian critics, some times openly, sometimes covertly, but always in a spirit of contempt, that the educated classes of India who could not fight for their liberties had no business to demand them as reward for their loyalty or acquiescence in British Rule. To put it in antithetical language, they say no people ever got self-government as a gift; but every people had taken it if they could. This was a taunt and a challenge which the responsible administration should not allow; for it might lead to development which no lovers of India or of England could contemplete with equanimity. It was also a libel on the character of the British constitution of which the peculiar and unique boast is that it allows of the growth of popular freedom through all its stages without the necessity of a violent struggel or appeal to brute force. Had constitutional agitation become bankrupt? Was a people's fitness for liberty to be judged only by their capacity for organized killing and spoliation known by the name of war? The people of India should not and would not be provoked by such taunts which would only prove ruinous to the best interests of the Empire in the end. The lessons of history are learnt only to make progress easier and happier for all alike, and if the question were asked, "Has peaceful and constitutional agitation ever brought to a people the blessing of freedom?" the examples of the Australian Colonies and the Philippines might be mentioned as triumphs of generous statesmanship and the spirit of peaceful progress. Some years ago, Mr. Gokhale, addressing an audience in Madras put himself the same question and answered it by saying that even if the verdict of history so far were adverse to Indian hopes, he would bid them remember that the history of the world had not come to an end, that many chapters had yet to be added and that it might be the glory of India under British rule to add one, vindicating the triumph of constitutional agitation. Heavy was the responsibility of those who preached, directly or by suggestion, the doctrine of force. For himself and those who thought with him, the work of constitutional agitation, as understood by Britishers, had only just begun in India. Indian leaders had not yet mastered its arts and long would be the time in coming when it could be said that the limits of the constitutional struggle for freedom had been reached. He hoped fervently that that time would never come.

NEW ORGANISATIONS UNNECESSARY.

He had spoken as a Congressman to brother-Congressmen. To him the methods of the Congress had been well-tried and the character and authority of the Congress had been admitted and even appreciated by the highest authorities. The Congress Executive had bestirred itself in the matter of India's future and had now the right to expect the whole-hearted and undivided homage of all schoools of political thought. The talk of new organizations therefore was distracting. Their relation to the Congress could not be foreseen and evidently they had not the authority of the Congress. Conceivably they might do harm by weakening the Congress and impairing its authority. At any rate they were in the opinion of himself and those who thought with him, perfectly unnecessary. Now that the seceding section had come back into the fold, there was no justification for any sectional and party organization. In view of the grave issues forcing themselves to a solution, parties and sections had to be avoided and they had all to labour for the Motherland with one heart and one soul. If they remembered her, loved her and strove for her, and if they taught their sons and daughters to do likewise, India should certainly be great in the future as she was great in the past.

THE STUDY OF STATISTICS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE"

Sir,—I take it that it may be of interest to the general public to know that a department of statistics is now being formed at the Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics under Prof. A. R. Burnett-Hurst

In view of the newness of this venture,—the first of the kind under the auspices of any University College in India,—may I be allowed through your widely read paper to give the following brief particulars?

Apart from the ordinary degree courses on the methods and application of Statistics, it is proposed to devote a special course to the statistics of British India, in which the facts as to population, vital phenomena, trade, production, wages, prices, income etc., will be analysed. This course will later on be followed by one on international statistics.

It is further intended, as soon as circumstances permit, to establish a Statistical Bureau with the aim of collecting and disseminating useful statistical data among the business world and other sections of the community.

Lastly, the department will undertake various definite statistical inquiries of its own, in Bombay and other parts of India.

Members of the general public are at liberty, on application to the Principal, to attend such of the courses as they may be especially interested in. Those who desire to continue and enlarge their studies by taking part in practical investigation will have opportunities of doing so in connexion with the inquiries which it is proposed to organize.

The department will welcome assistance of every kind, and will be particularly glad to receive and consider suggestions from all quarters.—Your, etc.

PERCY ANSTEY,
Principal.

Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics.

A public meeting was held at Satara on Sunday to protest against the India Consolidation Act Amendment Bill and to request Government to repeal the Indian Press Act.

COMING SESSION OF LUCKNOW CONGRESS.

RECEPTION COMMITTEE AND NOMINEES FOR PRESIDENTSHIP.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, June 19.

A largely attended meeting of the Reception Committee of the next session of the Indian National Congress was held last evening at the Kaisar Bagh Hall. The Hon. Pandit Bishan Narayan Dar was unanimously elected as Chairman of the Reception Committee. Ten vice-chairmen from various parts of the province including the Hon. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya and the Hon. Dr. Tej Bahadur Sapru were elected, also four secretaries including the Hon. Pandit Gokaran Nath Misra, the Hon. Mirza Sami Ullah Beg, and Pandit Ikbal Narayan Masaldan, as well as four joint secretaries. An executive committee consisting mostly of local men and the representatives of members from outside was formed. A site close to the railway station at Charbagh was unanimously approved as the one most suited both for the Congress pandal and for delegates' camps.

It was decided to suggest the names of the Hon. Mr. Vijaiyaraghava Chariar, Mr. Hasan Imam, Babu Ambika Charan Mazumdar, Sir Subramania Iyer, Mrs. Besant and Sir Ali Imam to the various Provincial Congress Committees for election as president for the next Congress. More than 250 members have already joined the Reception Committee and more are joining every day. It is expected that not less than 600 will join the Reception Committee and the Congress session at Lucknow, it is hoped, will be a very successful one.

MOTOR CAR ACCIDENTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—It is one of the most surprising facts that for more than a month past a series of correspondence in the local papers on the above subject is being maintained with greater or less vigour and that many suggestions and counter-suggestions are made. However, for all the cry and hue that has been raised, there is no definite course suggested as to what steps the municipal or police authorities should take either to check or minimise the evil. Whatever may be the fault of the pedestrians in not moving onwards in the right track or being more alert while crossing the roads, it is quite evident that there should be better trained policemen to direct the traffic specially where tram cars, motor cars and hack victorias travel in large numbers both in the morning and in the evening during busy hours. I think Government ought to strengthen the police force for this purpose. Another most important point is that the authorities concerned should adopt some systematic method to compel owners and drivers of motor cars to drive on public roads under certain limit of speed. Unless something of the kind also suggested by some of your correspondents is put into effect the number of accidents must continue and the lot of many a poor people will prove fatal.—Yours, etc.,

AN OBSERVER.

June 16.

CASUALTY LIST.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 18.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Lieut.-Colonel H. C. Buller, Rifle Brigade.
Lieut. G. B. Meo, London Regiment.
Lieut. D. G. Nisbet, South Wales Borderers.

NOW KILLED.

Lieut. J. A. Maddocks, Warwicks.

WOUNDED.

Brigadier-General W. F. Clemson.
Major H. B. Artgur, Artillery.
Major A. B. Skinner, Gloucesters.
Captain G. F. Catty, Artillery.
Captain R. E. Dewing, Engineers.
Captain L. Dyer, Essex Regiment.
Captain A. L. Evans, Monmouths.
Captain V. L. Manning, Munster Fusiliers.
Captain W. L. Sheffield, Veterinary Corps.
Lieut. E. J. Stibell, Engineers.
Second-Lieut. A. M. Barron, Gordons.
Second-Lieut. T. W. Brown, Royal Lancs.
Second-Lieut. R. V. Clark, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut. J. J. Cocks, Welsh Regiment.
Second-Lieut. H. A. Currie, Artillery.
Second-Lieut. F. C. Dixon, Dorsets.
Second-Lieut. N. J. Egan, Dublin Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. R. Mclean, Northumberland Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. T. H. Seale, South Staffs.

LATER.

KILLED.

Captain H. Russell, West Yorks.
Lieut. D. W. Moore, Machine Gun Corps.
Second-Lieut. R. E. Laxton, West Yorks.
Second-Lieut. L. Meyer, Durham L. I.
Second-Lieut. R. McC. Pettigrew, Irish Rifles.
Second-Lieut. T. H. Senior, Worcesters.
Second-Lieut. J. V. Strong, Lancs. Fusiliers.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut. C. H. Richardson-Jones, Royal Fusiliers.

MISSING, BELIEVED WOUNDED AND PRISONER.

Lieut. C. B. Davies, Dublin Fusiliers.

UNOFFICIALLY REPORTED KILLED.

Major-General M. S. Mercer.

WOUNDED.

Lieut.-Colonel J. H. Starkey, Rifle Brigade.
Major C. N. Ewart, Artillery.
Major S. Moore, West Yorks.
Captain E. N. Hale, Black Watch.
Major A. Watt, Black Watch.
Major C. H. Maskew, Medicals.
Major F. C. Vignoles, West Surreys.
Lieut. G. R. Driver, Graves Registration Commission.
Lieut. M. J. Kerr, Engineers.
Lieut. O. Morgan, West Yorks.
Second-Lieut. F. G. Ball, East Surreys.
Second-Lieut. W. G. Burt, Yorks and Lancs.
Second-Lieut. F. E. Cannell, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. F. J. Cook, Manchesters.
Second-Lieut. R. M. Davy, West Yorks.
Second-Lieut. N. Giblin, Artillery.
Second-Lieut. A. J. Macduff, Artillery.
Second-Lieut. E. M. Stansfield, Lancs Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. F. E. Young, Black Watch.

Sir Roland Wilson has presented a sword formerly belonging to Bahadur Shah, the last Muhammadan King of Delhi, to the Delhi Museum which is now on view in the Museum.

A public meeting of the citizens of Poona to express grief at the tragic death of Lord Kitchener, will take place on Friday, the 23rd instant. The Hon. Chaubal will preside.

Fodder has become very scarce in the southern part of Delhi District. Advances have been made to villagers for purchasing fodder.

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BENGAL AMBULANCE CORPS.

WELCOME TO MEMBERS RETURNED FROM MESOPOTAMIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 19.

An enthusiastic scene was witnessed at Howrah station on Sunday. On the platform was a squad of members of the re-organised Bengal Ambulance Corps waiting for a train, which was expected to bring a contingent of returned members of the corps who had put in a year's active service in Mesopotamia. There were two ladies of St. John Ambulance Association present—Mrs. Cottle and Mrs. Harvey, who came to greet the returning members. These ladies and their colleagues had rendered great help to the lads in their trials and privations while on active service. They brought a considerable quantity of cigarettes to be presented to the men. Among those present were Dr. S. P. Sarbadhicary, Joint Secretary and Treasurer, and a number of members of the committee including Rai Bahadur Janaki Nath Rai, Mr. J. Chowdhury, Mr. Bhupendra Nath Basu and Mr. J. N. Bannerjee. As soon as the train steamed in there were loud cheers from the crowd which were heartily answered from the train. Many Europeans, ladies and gentlemen, who happened to be on the platform, joined in the demonstration.

After greetings some of the cadets of the new corps put Private Benode Behari Chatterjee, who had returned from the seige of Kut, into a chair, draped in red, white and blue, with the British ensign, and he was lifted shoulder-high by four members of the corps and carried in a procession to a private motor car which had been reserved for him and which had been decorated with the Union Jack. There was also a fleet of private motor cars similarly decorated, into which the men were all placed after they had been loaded with garlands. The cars moved towards the headquarters of the corps preceded by a column of newly recruited members down Harrison Road, College Street and Cornwallis Street. The National Anthem and several Bengalee patriotic songs were sung by the escort and were answered at various points by crowds that had collected. At the headquarters the corps was addressed in an enthusiastic speech of welcome by Mr. J. Chowdhury. At the conclusion, a short divine service and thanksgiving was held. Dr. Sarbadhicary then read a telegram of welcome from the Maharaja Dhiraj of Burdwan, President of the Committee, who is at present at Darjeeling.

EXPERIENCES IN MESOPOTAMIA.

In all 98 men had left Bengal on active service about the middle of last year. Thirty-five men had returned during the last few days, while nine more came on Sunday. Twenty-three are being held prisoners of war by the Turks, 17 of these having been taken at Kut and six others after the battle of Ctesiphon. Four of these were wounded by fragments of shells or bullets, all of them having since recovered and resumed duty. Among the returned men Private Mahendra Nath Mukherjee received a bullet wound on the scalp.

The returned men looked fit with the exception of Private Benode Behari Chatterjee. The Kut man did not relish the horse meat and mule meat and his daily rations during the later stages of the siege had been reduced to three ounces of barley. At the time Chatterjee left Kut other members of the corps were free from disease and on the whole fit. He was charged to deliver greetings to their families and to assure them that they were not being ill-treated by the Turks.

EXPLODED TALES OF INDIAN HISTORY

Now that the Black Hole controversy has resulted in a great mass of contradiction and no definite result it is interesting to note how one by one all the early legends of British India are going, writes the "Indian Daily News." The story of Surgeon Gabriel Broughton obtaining a "firman" by curing the daughter of Shah Jahan is now discredited. The story of Charnock's marriage with a woman he rescued from the funeral pyre (Captain Hamilton's account) is also discredited and the mysterious Omichand of Macaulay's invective has been traced by Mr. Saroda Churn Mitter. He was a Sikh and his name Amir Chand and his will is in the record room of the Calcutta High Court. He was a Punjabi by birth and left his property to Sri Gobinji Nanak. He was not a Bengali. So all that about the tiger, etc., must apply to Punjabis. Finally Vasco de Gama was not the discover of the Cape route but one Pedro de Covilham, a Portuguese sent in 1487 (ten years before De Gama) to find out about a Christian nation in Ethiopia. He came to the Malabar Coast and then to Sofala in East Africa and wrote to John II of Portugal, "that the ships which sailed round the coast of Guinea might be sure of reaching the termination of the Continent by persisting in a course to the south and that when they should arrive in the Eastern Ocean their best direction must be to enquire for Sofala and the island of the Moru (Madagascar)." The subject is discussed in the "Hindustan Review" this month in a review of Carey's Good Old Days of John Company."

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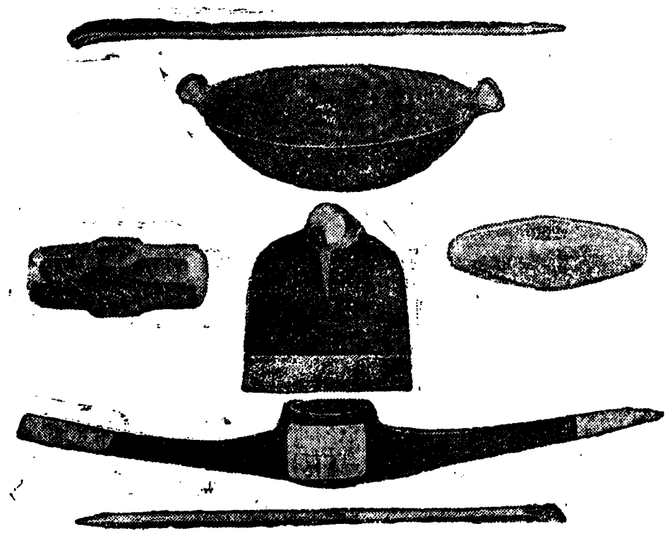

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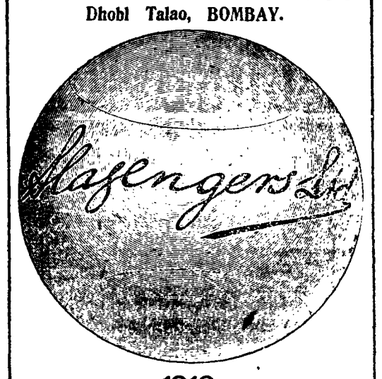

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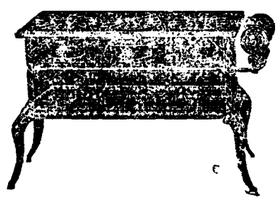

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